THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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One Square, one week	$1 00
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CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

The Nashville *Union* says: "The old fight between capital and labor is again looming up and getting into shape. The Republican party represents the capital, whether in railroads, banks, bonds, stocks or manufacturing, and will use it to maintain power. Labor organizations, farmers' movements and granges are the premonitory symptoms of the general upheaval which is approaching. Labor will triumph in the end, but the struggle will be severe."

The *Union* correctly states the issue, says the Savannah *News*, but the difficulties of the situation, and the uncertainty of the result, are increased by the fact that the capitalists and monopolists are allied with the ignorance and vagabondism of the country against honest laborers and non-office holding tax payers. This alliance is based on the Pennsylvania principle of division, the monopolist being content that the rabble shall hold the offices for all time, provided the Government aids and protects them in their schemes of robbery and plunder. The hope of the country is in the Democratic party, with the labor organizations and the farmers' granges, but the [illegible] of the struggle is not so certain.

WHAT A NORTHERN SOLDIER THINKS OF MR. DAVIS' SPEECH.

Mr. P. F. Duffy, a gentleman of Northern birth, who fought in the Federal Army against the South, now an esteemed citizen of North Carolina, and the Editor of the Greensboro' [illegible], comments *thus* upon Mr. Davis' late speech in the following [illegible] the last number of his paper:

"He said that if the Southern people had anticipated what was in store for them, they would to-day be enjoying their independence, and it is true.

The leaders of the war party in the North lied to the people of the North [illegible], and thus secured the support of the Northern people and the [illegible] surrender of the Southern armies. They went into a war with the cry of [illegible] on their lips, and it was this cry that filled their armies which [illegible] over the South. When charged by the Democracy with [illegible] an abolition war, a war to [illegible] and enfranchise the negro, to destroy State Sovereignty, to annihilate the rights of citizens and States, they denied it strenuously and filled their [illegible] with editors and speakers who had the courage to charge them with it. And yet we have seen all this brought about, and more, too, than [illegible] dreamed of, and not only the [illegible] people, but also the Northern people "cheated," as Mr. Davis expresses it. These may be unpleasant truths for Mr. Davis, or any one else to utter, but still they be truths, nevertheless, and all the pens in the [illegible] cannot unwrite them."

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.

[illegible] of this invaluable [illegible] interest [illegible] that was issued. Colonel Pool's heart is in the work, [illegible] his zeal, his judgment and good sense are no less conspicuous. In the last number Colonel Pool makes an appeal to the ladies of North Carolina that is remarkable for the excellent practical suggestions it contains [illegible] for the eloquence of its words. There is scarcely a house in the [illegible] in which some loving woman's [illegible] has not carefully treasured up [illegible] of the stirring times when [illegible] every thought was for intelligence from the army. Letters, it may be, newspapers, or telegrams, that will throw a flood of light upon events that without them, may remain obscure. There is scarcely a woman in the State who does not remember how [illegible] died down within her when [illegible] that there had been "another battle;" who does not remember the silent prayer that went up to Heaven that her loved ones might be among the living. There is scarcely a woman in the land who does not remember, too, with what care she [illegible] and preserved every scrap [illegible] of printing that told [illegible] those loved ones were and what [illegible]. Let those rich treasures be brought forth.

North Carolina women were never appealed to in vain for aught that was right and honorable, and we are sure Colonel Pool will receive from them the endorsement he so richly deserves.

He says: "Ladies, our enterprise [illegible] appeal to all the noblest impulses of your nature. The glorious record [illegible] the men of North Carolina, you being witnesses, you aiding by your prayers, encouraging by your smiles, and approving by words more thrilling than ever fell from a Spartan mother, was a record as worthy as was ever made by men, in camp or on the battle-fields of the world. [illegible] to publish that record truthfully and faithfully. Search the carefully preserved memorials of loved ones that came to you before the battles in which those loved ones sealed their devotion to their country with their life's blood, and cull therefrom everything not too sacred for public [illegible], and send it to enable us to tell the story of the war. Cull the passages from the home correspondence of son, brother, father, husband, which tell of battles ended, of victory [illegible] and of the safety of the writer, [illegible] by the God of Battles. Such correspondence, judiciously culled and faithfully recorded, would cause generations unborn to read the tale of that fruitless struggle with thrilling interest, with moistened eyes, and a [illegible] amounting almost to adoration for the heroic men who struggled, so long and so bravely, against a world in arms.

"Ladies of North Carolina, an appeal was never made to you in vain to aid a good cause, or to assist in carrying a noble work to a successful termination. Give me but the assurance of your cordial sympathy and hearty co-operation, and I shall feel an abiding confidence in the success of what I have undertaken. S. D. POOL."

FREE BANKING.

The JOURNAL has more than once called the attention of its readers to the evils entailed upon the country, more especially entailed upon the South, by the system of National Banking by which a circulating medium is provided for the transaction of business.

Before the war the currency of the country was practically left free in kind and in quantity, untrammelled by legislation save of the simplest kind, to be regulated by the general law of supply and demand; specie being the only strictly legal medium for the liquidation of debts.

Then, if a community felt the need of greater facilities for the transaction of its business, and had the ability to make its paper good, a new bank was at once chartered by the legislature under such wholesome and simple safe-guards as experience had shown to be necessary, and the "need" was at once supplied by the issue of the bills of the new bank.

Now, all that is changed, and the people are permitted to use such currency only as the Government sees proper to provide, to-wit, the National Bank currency. And even that is doled out to us in such absurdly small quantities that the business of the State is virtually in the control of a handful of men, the result being that the prices of all property in the State save that which can be at a moment's notice shipped to New York and converted into cash, are kept down to ruinously low figures.

If we were permitted to return to our old-time freedom, in the matter of banking, to create new banks as occasion demanded, and to issue our own currency, amply secured as every business man knows it can be secured, the price of real estate and other property in town and country would rise at once; debtors would, by the increased value of their property, become good for their debts, and creditors, satisfied of the fact, would no longer care to press them for payment; in a word, a new era of prosperity would dawn upon North Carolina and the South generally.

Entertaining these views, it was with much pleasure that we read the following article taken from the New York *Times*, a paper which though characterized by malignity and unfairness to the South, is yet edited with marked ability. The *Times* says:

Those who suppose that the agitations for radical changes in the Banking law is merely the result of pressing circumstances, and that it is not likely to be continued, are as we think, mistaken. The features of the Banking law which stand in the way of what is coming to be known as free banking interfere with interests which are not only extensive, but are also permanent and pressing. Their effect, therefore, is not temporary. It is not a question of how they operate in an exceptional state of the money market, but of how they operate in those states of the money market which are periodical, and which, if they do not compel attention this year, will remain to claim it next year and the next after that, and so on until Congress has done with reference to them what ought to be done.

And we believe it is becoming plainer every month that the principle of free banking is the only one elastic enough, and corresponding closely enough to the varied conditions presented, to command lasting confidence. It is, if we are not mistaken, becoming more and more clear that the attempt to intrust to any Government official, administering definite powers fixed by statute, the task of making depositors in national banks secure, is a mistake. With every turn of the varying fortunes of Wall street, it is more evident that intimate Government supervision is incapable of preventing evils, and therefore invites them, since it makes the depositors themselves less vigilant, by promising to do what otherwise they would have to do for themselves.

We have called attention to these facts as showing that the theory of the Government supervision being sufficient to secure a proper reserve for the depositors is a fallacious one, and that the reserve required by law is constantly impaired by methods which cannot easily be foreseen, or if foreseen cannot be easily forestalled. There are many other facts bearing on this proposition to which we shall from time to time call the attention of our readers. They all illustrate the principal that in business like that of banks of deposit, individuals can look out for their own interests better than the Government can do it for them.

HOW THEY EXPECT TO WIN.

The Albany *Argus* says: The Republican party has assumed several attitudes before the country. First, it was an Abolition party. Next, it was a party of Conquest. Then, it was a party of Negro enfranchisement and White disfranchisement. Now, it is a party of Negro supremacy, Imperial assumptions of power, Land and Salary grabbing proclivities, Monopoly favoritism and extortionate taxation. It does not go before the people, however, in defence of its present methods of administration, and it therefore seeks to keep the favor of the people by continuing its crusade against slavery, rebellion and rebels. But there are no slaveholders now. The blacks are masters and the Federal bayonet is supreme; so that when the votes of the one fail, the force of the other will succeed. And yet the organs of the Administration dare not meet the living issue. The old slaves are now the masters; the old rebels are now the conquered; and the plunderers have it all their own way. And they hope to keep it, not by making good use of their power, but by crying, "Down with Slavery," "Down with Rebellion," "Down with Traitors," "Up with the Blacks." But the people, seeing that all this has been effectually done already, will pay no attention to these harangues. Their cry is, "DOWN WITH THE PLUNDERERS. INTELLIGENCE AND INTEGRITY THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE." And all frenzied attempts to revive old prejudices and dead issues will fail.

The demand for ready-made sermons has become so great in England that they are to be had neatly lithographed for the small price of two shillings per dozen.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We call the attention of our readers to an article published in another column of this morning's JOURNAL, entitled "What a State Institution has done for North Carolina."

The annual Fairs held at Raleigh can be made productive of much benefit to every section and to every interest of the State, and it gives us much pleasure to announce that the Society under whose auspices they are held has been once more placed on a firm foundation, financially. It gives us especial pleasure to announce that this most desirable consummation has been brought about by the enterprise and friendly help of another home institution; and we are thus glad because it gives proof that North Carolinians have at last learned to help themselves and to help each other.

In view of the facts, we have thought it not amiss to say something about this new home institution, that has rendered such timely aid to another home institution that stood so badly in need of it.

The North Carolina State Life Insurance Company was chartered by an act of the General Assembly, last winter, and organized by the election of Hon. Kemp P. Battle as President, Major F. H. Cameron as Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. Hicks as Secretary. It has its principal office at Raleigh, and issued its first policy on the 13th day of last March, since which date, a period of less than six months, it has issued over five hundred policies. It has agencies in every portion of the State almost, unless it be the section immediately around this place. Numerous applications, too, have been received from other States for agencies, which the Company is now making arrangements to grant. Every dollar of its funds is invested in North Carolina, and we are glad to believe that its foundations have been so surely laid that it will continue to command the remarkable success it has attained, and which it so richly deserves.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? PERRY'S LAST LIE.

Mr. Supervisor Perry, commonly known as "Long Perry," says that most of the Conservative newspapers in the State encourage people in the perpetration of hostile and malicious acts of resistance to Revenue and other officers enforcing the Revenue law, and the question is what does it mean? There is no election pending in this State, no votes to be made or silenced; in short, everything is quiet and peaceable, except when a revenue officer and his party happens to go out and shoot some body as in the case of Deputy Marshal Deaver, and except occasionally when men get into private brawls as they are daily doing in other parts of the planet, blessed by the best government the world ever saw.

There was a time in the history of other countries at least, when it was a favorite, though not a legal amusement, for people to go out and shoot Revenue officers. But we have changed all that, and Revenue officers now amuse themselves by shooting the people. And then to crown all, Mr. Supervisor Perry gravely reports to Head Quarters, at Washington City, that the people in the district are hostile in their feelings toward him and his subordinates, and that the Conservative Press of the State encourage them therein! How refreshing! It is rather thin, Mr. Perry! The Federal Government dare not take your subordinates from the clutches of the civil State law. The Grand Jury of McDowell county has indicted them and they must be tried. President Grant cannot save Deputy Marshal Deaver and his party harmless from the penalty of the law for wantonly shooting young Gardin without taking a longer stride in Cæsarism than he cares to take just now.

It may be pleasant for Revenue officers to amuse themselves by wantonly shooting citizens, but it is not quite safe to do so at this particular stage of the game—a few years ago it would have been unnoticed, and it may be that such a thing will be unnoticed a few years hence but just now it would be well for Revenue officers to be careful how they shoot.

A MERITED REBUKE.

The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, an intensely Radical paper, administers the following contemptuous rebuke to those of our Southern papers that have manifested such uneasiness lest Mr. Davis' speeches should stir up the bile of our Northern brethren against us. The Southern people may rest assured that when they truckle to the Northern people they will gain nothing save contempt. The *Gazette* says:

Jefferson Davis' recent political speech has created quite a ferment, and all the Democratic organs at the South regard it as "indiscreet." The Republicans ought to engage him on a salary to go lecturing all over the country, for certainly no Republican orator can make as many Republican votes as one speech from Davis. He has only to mount the stump and blow off steam in the usual style, and at once the "Conservative" journals shiver and shake and their teeth chatter as though they had an ague. The difference between them seems to be that if they could get a chance they would try to carry out the policy that he announces, only he says frankly what he means, while they seek the same object by the dark-lantern process. Let them possess their souls in peace. The Republicans do not fear anything Jefferson Davis or his friends may say or do. In this free country we can afford to let men say and do things that in Europe would not be tolerated for a moment, and it is this universal freedom that deprives seditious traitors of the power to work mischief. We hope they will all avail themselves of the same freedom that Davis has and speak out honestly. In plain words, let them unmask. The Republicans do not fear any open foes. It is only the concealed ones that give them uneasiness. They may propagate dissent of any kind and brag and vapor and regret the Lost Cause and prophecy its final triumph, but if they dare to take the field again the Republicans will not be answerable for the consequences.

COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

We call especial attention to the well written letter of our correspondent "Tax-Payer," to be found in this issue. "Tax-payer" puts his points strongly.

We are glad to see that the interest of the people in the question of Taxation shows no abatement. It is not only the right, but it is the imperative duty of our citizens to examine into such questions. There can be no more dangerous theory for a people to adopt than that which treats politics as a separate and distinct trade with which the mass of mankind has nothing to do. When such a theory is put into practice in a country, its liberties have no longer an existence.

It is, we repeat, not only the right, but it is the duty of every citizen to inform himself, so far as his opportunities will permit, as to the nature and form of the government under which he lives, the extent of the powers delegated to it, and also the duties and powers of its various officers.

The power of taxation is one that especially demands the closest scrutiny in its exercise. Those who levy taxes and those who collect taxes should remember that they do not belong to an order superior to those who pay taxes, and that they have no greater rights or privileges than other citizens; that, in a word, they are the servants and agents, and not the masters of the people. The people who pay the taxes ought also always to remember these things.

If this were done, we would soon hear less complaint about oppressive and unfair and unequal taxation. We fear that both those who pay taxes and those who levy taxes have lost the habit of regarding public officers as servants. The experience of the last few years has done much to create the impression that public officers are the masters of the people. It is time, however, that all that should be changed. Let us return then, say we, to the old paths. The movement in this county in reference to the matter of taxation is a movement decidedly in the right direction. Let the whole matter be thoroughly sifted and brought to the test of the law.

But it is not only in the matter of county taxation that an investigation is demanded. Our city as well as our county authorities are under grave suspicion of having exceeded their powers in levying taxes. The city tax for this year is two dollars on every one hundred dollars worth of personal and real property in the city. Schedule B of the Revenue law, Chap. 144, Laws of 1872-'73, enacts as follows:

"And no city, town, or other municipal corporation shall have power to impose, levy or collect any greater sum on real and personal property than one and one-half per centum on the value thereof. *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to cities or towns where a rate of taxation is fixed in their charters."

In the charter of the City of Wilmington no rate of taxation is fixed, and the highest rate of taxation, therefore, in the power of the city authorities to levy upon real and personal property for city purposes would, to a man of ordinary understanding, seem to be only one dollar and a half upon each one hundred dollars worth of property.

How the city authorities get over this plain prohibition of the law of the State is a matter worthy of the attention of the property owners and tax-payers of Wilmington. The law says the city authorities shall not levy or collect any tax greater than one dollar and a half on the hundred dollars worth of property, and straightway the city authorities proceed to levy and collect two dollars on the one hundred dollars worth of property!

Are the tax-payers satisfied that this thing can be lawfully done? if so, it may be well enough to let the matter drop. If, however, they do not understand how such a plain provision of a law can be set at nought, it will be well for them to take steps to have the matter investigated. The Courts are open, and it will be money well expended that shall be expended in the conduct of a suit that shall teach our city authorities and others the necessity that lies upon them to keep within the bounds of the law.

JUST SO!

The New York *Herald* says: We apprehend that silence, instead of such fire-brands as these from Mr. Davis at this time, would have been cheaply purchased by the Southern people in the outlay of a million of money; and we entirely concur in the opinion of a Charleston contemporary, which is to the effect that if Mr. Davis cannot open his mouth without putting his foot in it he will best serve the cause and the interests of the South by keeping it shut.

Just so. Your true Yank never does more then to ask himself "what will it cost, what will it pay," and whether Mr. Davis ought to speak or ought to remain silent is purely a "business transaction!"

We are not prepared to give any opinion this morning upon the grave allegation that the late President of the late Southern Confederacy "cannot open his mouth without putting his foot in it." If it be true it must be exceeding disagreeable to Mr. Davis.

The Public Should be Assured.

The following note to the Editor of Raleigh News explains itself:

Office of N. C. Agricultural Soc'y.
Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1873.

Editors of the Daily News:

I am asked the question daily, whether the improvements now in progress on the new Fair Grounds will be ready in time for the approaching State Fair.

To remove all doubt in the premises, I can assure the thousands who expect to visit our Great Exposition, that the Grounds, Buildings, Race Track, Stables, in short, every thing necessary for the Grand Opening on the 13th of October, will be ready in time.—200 mechanics and laborers are engaged on the works, and if necessary more will be added.

Very Respectfully,
R. T. FULGHUM,
Secretary.

LOCAL.

Anson Friends.

We regret not being in our office last night to welcome several of our Wadesboro friends when they called upon us. We hope, however, that they will take an early opportunity for repeating their visit and that we may be more fortunate next time.

The First Bale in Anson.

Mr. W. F. Birmingham, an enterprising Anson county planter, brought in the first bale of new cotton to Lilesville on Wednesday. It was purchased by Messrs. Frederick & Son, at 18 cents ℔ lb., and they were afterwards offered and refused 19 cents.

The cotton was shipped by yesterday's train to Messrs. J. J. Scott & Co., of this city.

Election Returns.

The returns of the recent election on the Constitutional Amendments have been received from every county in the State, except Brunswick, Buncombe, Mitchell and Polk. What the sheriffs of those counties will do about that $1,000 fine for a failure to report, we are at a loss to know.

The returns, thus far, foot up 69,153 for the leading Amendment, to 28,344 against it, giving a majority of 40,809. The four counties yet to hear from will probably increase the majority by 1,500 or 2,000 votes.

Coal Discovered in Anson County.

A dispatch from Col. S. L. Fremont, Chief Engineer of the Carolina Central Railway, to the local editor, dated at Lilesville yesterday, says:

"I am at head of road and learn that Singletary's forces have struck coal in the Boffan cut, where we hoped to find it. Shall go there to-morrow and will give you further facts."

We hope there is no mistake in this glorious news but that it may be correct and that a rich bed of anthracite coal may have been discovered in that place. If so it will not only prove of great value to the county and the road but to our own city as well.

The Boffan cut is about three miles beyond Wadesboro.

The Cape Fear Section as a Wine Country.

The Hillsboro' *Recorder*, in speaking of the Tokay Vineyard, at Fayetteville, says:

"Our idea is, that the supervision by intelligent foreigners, and the adoption of their ideas by our people, will result in the conversion of a territory, otherwise doomed to desolation, into the great wine-growing region of the United States.

"The Cape Fear region, stripped of its forests will, in time to come, rival the glories of the South of France and the States of Italy, and what we say of the Cape Fear section may apply to another larger portion, better adapted to the cultivation of other varieties of grape."

As an apt and truthful illustration of his remarks, Capt. Cameron, of the *Recorder*, should pay a visit to the vineyard of Messrs. Hart & Bailey, a few miles below this city, and see how well our barren pine lands and sand hills are adapted to the cultivation of the scuppernong grape.

Coal in Anson Letter from Col. Fremont on the Subject.

Editors of the Journal, Wilmington, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—The *trace* of coal found on the line of the Central Railway, it is believed, indicates clearly that coal will be found by excavations at no great depth in "Boggan Cut," or the eminence through which the Company is cutting for a railway track. The indications of coal in large quantities extend from this place (four miles west of Wadesboro) to and beyond Lanes' Creek into Union county, a distance of some fifteen miles west of Wadesboro.

We have found abundance of shale slate and red and gray sandstone. This trace of coal was found in the *seams* or *fissures* of the light gray sandstone.

Will some geologist familiar with the coal formations give us, through the newspapers or otherwise, the proper information on the subject.

Sept 6, 1873. S. L. FREMONT.

The Highway Robbery Case.

The case of John Cowan, Samuel Brown, Jerry Forbes and Henry Bradley, all colored, charged with an assault with intent to commit highway robbery on the person of James H. Carraway, came up for a hearing yesterday before His Honor the Mayor. Adam Empie, Esq., appeared for John Cowan, and John L. Holmes, Esq., for Jerry Forbes, and Geo. L. Mabson for the prosecution.

The testimony in the case was quite extensive, but amounted to but little more than a repetition of the facts as they have already been published. The principal points made were on the evidence of Carraway, the assaulted party, and of Joseph Jenkins, colored. The former swore that he was assaulted as he was on his way home on the night of August 16th, between 12 and 1 o'clock; that he passed two men on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, talking together, one of whom, he was positive, was the prisoner, John Cowan, and that he was struck on the head when near the corner of Market and Sixth streets. As he staggered under the blow he cried murder, and then some one jumped on his back. Officer Cutlar was then heard approaching the spot and the assailants fled.

Joseph Jenkins swore to having passed John Cowan and Samuel Brown, the night of the assault, about 12½ o'clock, on the corner of Market and Seventh streets, and that he spoke to Cowan and Cowan to him, calling each other by their names as he passed them.

There was no evidence produced sufficient to justify the detention of Forbes and Bradley, and they were discharged, but Cowan and Brown were fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 each, in bail.

A Literary Journal Needed.

The undersigned is anxious to do all the good in his power. The South needs greatly a Literary Journal of high character, for in all the Southern States there is not one such paper that represents remotely the intellectual status of our people, or that is an exponent of Southern scholarship and thought. The field is large and inviting, and if diligent and competent workers enter it they must be rewarded with a fair measure of success.

Without in the least relaxing his labors upon the Sentinel, he is willing to devote some leisure time, that otherwise would be allotted to recreation, to the columns of a paper of that character. He proposes to revive

THE LEISURE HOUR,

a paper which met with much success in this and other States prior to the war, receiving the hearty commendation of the late John R. Thompson, Paul H. Hayne, and other literary men of the South. To do this we must find a gentleman of some capital, of literary training and energy, *who will devote himself exclusively to the work.* He would be pleased to correspond with gentlemen relative to the project.

It is not at all important whether the paper is published at Raleigh, Wilmington, or Charlotte. It can be made a success if taken hold of with tact and earnestness.

T. B. KINGSBURY.

For the Journal.

The Limits of Taxation.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the important question of taxation is now agitating the minds of our people, I will offer no apology for submitting a few remarks directed to the question of the powers of the County Commissioners with reference to taxation.

The last section of the Declaration of Rights embodied in the State Constitution reads as follows:

Section 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

This section is one of vital importance, for it furnishes us with the rule for interpreting the Constitution. All powers claimed by any officer created by that Constitution must be derived from the Constitution either by express grant or necessary implication.

The Commissioners of New Hanover county, according to their own showing are now engaged in collecting a tax which, with the State tax, amounts to $2 25 on the poll, and 87 cents on the $100 valuation of property. Have they authority to do so? If they have, from what article and section of the Constitution is it derived? Article 5, of the Constitution headed "Revenue and Taxation," section 1, reads as follows: "The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head."

Section 7 of the same article provides as follows: "The taxes levied by the Commissioners of the several counties for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for special purposes, and with the special approval of the General Assembly."

In these two sections we find the power of taxation delegated by the people and guarded by restrictions. The entire poll tax "shall never exceed $2 on the head," and shall be equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars. It follows then that sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the $100 valuation is the limit of taxation on property. These limits cannot be transcended by the County Commissioners. The Constitution limits their power in the most clear and unqualified language. Any authority purporting to come from the General Assembly, and authorizing the County Commissioners to exceed these limits, is also void, for the power of the General Assembly itself over taxation is restricted by the Constitution within these limits. It is true that for a special purpose the General Assembly may authorize the County Commissioners to exceed the limit of "double the State tax" in levying county taxes; but this power can only be exercised subject to the restrictions imposed by section 1.

The argument from inconvenience is resorted to for the purpose of justifying a transgression of the limits fixed by the Constitution. It is said that it would be impossible to carry on the county government by taxes levied within these limits. It is said that the State tax amounts to fifty and one-third cents on the $100 valuation of property, and this leaves a margin of only sixteen and one-third cents on the $100 for county purposes, if the whole tax is to be restricted to sixty-six and two-third cents. This argument may prove that the General Assembly occupied too large a portion of the ground allowed by the Constitution, leaving too narrow a margin to be occupied by the County Commissioners; or it may prove that the County Commissioners should use the greatest economy in the expenditure of the public funds; or it may prove that the Constitution requires amendment; but it certainly does not prove that the County Commissioners can, upon a mere argument, *ab inconvenienti* run rough-shod over a plain provision of the organic law. Honesty in the expenditure of public funds is sometimes found extremely inconvenient, and economy is always so; and if we are to yield to arguments derived from inconvenience, we would as well give up our constitutional rights and yield ourselves to the tender mercies of our public officials.

But further, it is asserted that the county of New Hanover owes a debt contracted previous to the adoption of the existing State Constitution, and that the restrictions in that instrument are not applicable to taxes levied for the payment of such debt—that if the State Constitution is allowed to step in and debar the county creditor of his remedy, it would impair the obligation of a contract and thus violate the Constitution of the United States, and therefore that such a construction must be given to the State Constitution as will reconcile its provisions with the requirements of the supreme law.

On this point I will observe that the homestead provision of the Constitution is a *positive* interference with the creditor's remedy, yet that is held by our Supreme Court to be law. In the case under consideration the most that can be urged is that there is a *negative* interference with the creditor's remedy by omitting to provide in the Constitution a method of levying taxes adequate to his demand. To hold that in this case the limits of taxation laid down in the Constitution may be transcended is equivalent to the addition of a supplemental clause for the purpose of providing for the supposed *casus omissus*. The Commissioners of New Hanover are now attempting to do this. It remains to be seen if this usurpation of power will be sustained by the courts.

There is but one source of power adequate to such an occasion—the people. If the limits of taxation allowed by the Constitution be too narrow let the appeal be made to the people to extend them. There can be no more argument against a bad law than its rigid enforcement. Such a course fixes public attention upon it and procures its speedy amendment or repeal.

But the obligation of the contract is not impaired by adhering strictly to the Constitutional limits of taxation. The debt still remains. Only the remedy is impaired. Laws having this effect are often enacted and enforced by the courts.

Formerly the laws of different States allowed imprisonment for debt. This power of imprisoning the debtor was afterwards withdrawn, and the remedy of the creditor weakened, yet this legislation was held to be no infringement of the creditor's rights and no violation of the Constitution. So, now, the sovereign power of taxation is delegated with restrictions not designed to impair the obligation of contracts, but simply to protect the people against oppressive taxation.

There is too much extravagance in the public expenditures. Public officials seem to be leagued together in this matter against the people. We shall never have a reform until the people themselves take the matter in hand. TAX-PAYER.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

CAIRO, August 7, 1873.

Dear Journal:

My last letter brought me down to my arrival in this city. I will now proceed to give such a description of it as can be condensed within the compass of a letter; but I must say that it will be very hard to do justice to the subject. Cairo presents so many features of interest that its complete description would occupy a large volume.

This city was founded in the ninth century, and was named El-kahireh, the Victorious, from which the French gave it the name Le Caire—in English, Cairo. The famous Saladin made it his capitol about the close of the twelfth century and founded the great Citadel which still commands it. Cairo is situated on the right bank of the Nile, just at the point where the narrow valley of that river begins to expand and to form the famous Delta. The ancient, or Arab part of the city was formerly surrounded by a turreted wall, of which a part still remains, with gates at various intervals. Between its western limit and the Nile extended a plain about one and a half miles in width. This is now almost entirely built up in the handsomest style, and forms the modern or European part of the city. Boulak, the port of Cairo for the vessels coming from the sea, contains a wonderful museum of Egyptian antiquities and extensive water works. The space between it and the ancient city is being rapidly built up. "Old Cairo," some three or four miles higher up the stream, is the port for boats from Upper Egypt and Soudan.

One of the reasons why Cairo is one of the most interesting cities in the world, is the contrast between the modern civilization in some of its highest forms and the antiquity and barbarism which exist side by side with it. The modern portion of the city resembles the best quarters of Paris. Large and handsome streets with broad stone pavements—many of them lined with trees—gaslight in greater profusion than I have seen in any city in Europe or America, and never cut off even in the bright Egyptian morn by a stingy corporation; public fountains and gardens, splendid stone and iron bridges. The houses are handsomely built in the European style, of the same cream colored lime-stone that distinguishes the Paris constructions; but as in this climate it is never cold, and it never rains, the buildings are not disfigured by the horrible chimney pots which mar the handsomest edifices in Europe nor are they encumbered with heavy roofs. All the roofs are flat, and anything but water proof. Rain and frost which are the principle agents of destruction being unknown here, much less care and expense are needed in the construction of houses. Three days equinoctial rain would wash away every mud village in Egypt, and a great many stone houses would share the same fate.

Just on the boundary of the old city is the garden of the Esbekieh. Five or six years ago this was a swamp full of trees and brush. It is now a handsome park, small but beautifully improved. The centre is occupied by a large piece of water of irregular shape. It seems to issue from a large artificial grotto of rustic picturesque appearance. Spanned by two bridges in its narrowest part, it expands into an irregular ellipse. The stone curbing which bounds it all around is lined with a gas pipe with jets about ten inches apart and supplied with white glass globes. On the nights of Sunday and Friday (which is the Mussulman Sabbath) these jets are all lighted producing a beautiful effect upon the water. The grotto which is surmounted by a kiosk is illuminated with colored lamps. Along the well graded walks are numerous seats for the public. Lamp posts in the form of gigantic tulip stems bear each five gas lights whose round glass globes are shaped and colored like huge tulip flowers. This garden is profusely watered every day and refreshes the eye like a green oasis in this land of dust. Two or three large kiosks are occupied by musicians; in the largest, the band of some one of the regiments of the garrison play every night selections from the best European music, and do it quite as well as the average of military bands elsewhere. There are also a number of *cafes chantants* for the Europeans and several Arab *cafes* of the same kind which dispense coffee, sherbets and narghilehs, both to Franks and natives, together with music to which I will devote a special paragraph hereafter. On Sunday nights this garden is crowded with Europeans and natives in every variety of costume, and a perfect Babel of sounds can be heard, for it seems as if every language on earth is spoken here.

It is around the Esbekieh that the modern quarters took their start. The streets facing around this garden are built in a uniform style of architecture, resembling the Rue de Rivoli in Paris, in this that the first story of the houses rests upon rows of arcades. Under these arcades are the stores and the side walk, so that the shade, so requisite in this climate, is secured even in wide streets, and at noon day to the promenaders on foot. In all the old Eastern cities this object was attained, as can be seen here in the Arab quarters, by making the streets very narrow. There each story projects beyond the one below, and the eaves almost touch at the top. Some of the by streets in Cairo are not more than five feet wide. This secures the shade, but stops the circulation of air, and one of the best improvements made here has been to cut some broad straight streets right through the heart of the Arab city, diffusing light and air through those crowded quarters.

On the west side of the Esbekieh, and fronting upon it is the "New Hotel," a large and very handsome stone building, about four hundred feet front. During the Winter it has many hundred visitors. Just now it has not a single one. Shepherd's Hotel and all the others ditto, for no one stops in Cairo in the Summer unless compelled. On the corner next to the New Hotel, between it and Shepherd's, on a large garden of palm trees, rises still a building which will soon disappear, for its demolition has already begun, and whose history brings all the barbarism of the dark ages in juxtaposition with modern civilization. In that palace, less than twenty years ago, lived the daughter of Mehemet Ali, a beautiful and talented woman, but licentious and cruel. Her eunuchs were employed to decoy into her palace the handsomest young men in Cairo, who never came out of it alive, for the Nile carried their bodies to the sea. One of them, however, being well armed, killed four or five of his assailants, and made his escape. This princess, whose power at court was very great, is supposed to have had a hand in the assassination of Abba-Pacha in 1854. She went afterwards to Constantinople, and is said to have died from the effects of a cup of coffee administered by some who were jealous and afraid of her power. The story is almost exactly like that of Margaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis X of France; but she lived nearly six hundred years ago; while the present generation still remember the princess Wuzla Khanum. These contrasts between the modern and the ancient are continual here.

As you walk along one of the modern streets you meet the London cockney in his plaid suit, beaver hat, eye-glass and Dundreary whiskers, just as on the Paris boulevard. The well appointed and numerous hacks with their freight of ladies in the latest Parisian fashions along the well paved streets. But just turn the corner of this narrow lane, and in twenty places, you are in the age as well as the country of the "Arabian Nights." You will be shown the very streets in which some of the adventures of this celebrated book are located. The one-eyed water carrier with his bloated-looking goat skin of water on his back, the veiled lady, the wicked black eunuch, the little hunch backed tailor; there they are. You could swear that they are the same people, in the same dresses, for the fashions of dress have not changed for centuries among the genuine Arabs. Just knock at that giant looking arched door with its curious iron Arabesque and its enormous wooden lock, and you need not be surprised if it is opened by these very same three "calenders" who related their wonderful stories as written in the Arabian Nights, and I could vow that I have seen the very oil jars in which the forty thieves were scalded. Only wait till the midnight hour, and I doubt not that you will meet the Caliph Harraoun or Rasheed with his trusty Mesrour perambulating the streets in disguise just as they did eight hundred years ago. There are the same bazaars, with the same display of Barbaric splendor. The little shops are just as described, nothing but little recesses in the wall, about ten feet wide and six or eight deep. The floor of the shop is about two feet above the level of the street which is twelve or fifteen feet wide. There the turbaned merchant sits cross-legged smoking his long pipe and waiting for custom. Perhaps a veiled woman is sitting opposite to him also cross-legged, and chaffering about the prices of his goods or perhaps flirting with him. Or else a lady of high rank, astride of her white donkey, with enormous saddle, gold embossed bridle and gold embroidered housings does her shopping without dismounting, with an eunuch or two to guard and attend her. The flow of life in these narrow streets is wonderful. Crowds of common people in long blue cotton blouses hanging to their feet, with a red tarboush surrounded by several folds of white cotton stuff by way of turbans. The women of the poorest class wear nothing but a long loose gown of deep blue woolen stuff open from the throat to below the waist, around which they wear no sort of belt or girdle. But the Arab woman's modesty is satisfied so that her face is covered no matter what else is exposed. Over their heads they wear a long blue veil of the same stuff, hanging down the back, and one corner of it down over the face, or else a piece of white or blue cotton is worn from the eyes downward. The streets are absolutely swarming, being so narrow. Besides the crowds on foot, are great numbers on donkeys, some on horseback, and even carriages are seen preceded by their "sais," (pronounced sah-eess). Then there are long strings of camels, fifteen or twenty, in single file loaded with the building stone used in Cairo, or with planks and timbers, or with enormous bags of straw. Yet all these get along without confusion or accidents, and it is very seldom that you see a "block" of vehicles anywhere.

Here, I must say a word about the Sais. They are an institution in this city and it would be impossible to ride a horse or drive a carriage through the narrow quarters without them. They are generally Berbers an interior tribe of chocolate color, but with nothing of the negro hair, features, or form of head. They are remarkably well formed. The business of the Sais is to take care of the horses as a groom, but chiefly to run before the carriage or horse. They are all dressed in the same style; a red tarboush surrounded by folds of red and yellow silk as a turban; a vest of dark cloth or green silk embroidered with gold; loose white muslin sleeves leaving the arm bare from the shoulder. Around the waist a silk or cashmere sash; below, a short white cotton petticoat very full, falling a little short of the knees, legs and feet bare, like the arms. Their endurance is wonderful. They will run for hours before a carriage at full trot without giving out. It is on record that the Sais of Mehemet, before the days of railroads, ran before his carriage from Cairo to Alexander, 130 miles, in two days. But this case was extraordinary if true. The Sais carries perpendicularly in their right hand a stick about six feet long, with which they used to strike those who did not get out of the way quick enough, but they have stopped that, except when they hit a poor Arab to show their importance. They run along shouting *Wa dahrak*—mind your back; *Wa riglak*, mind your feet. *Eminenak*, go to right; *shemalik*, go to the left. The people thus warned squeeze against the houses to let the carriage pass. In the new broad streets, the Sais are not needed, and sometimes get behind the carriage or on the box; but in the narrow quarters they are necessary. I have one, a very good looking fellow, who attends to my horse, and whose name I can represent only by this combination of letters *Dreeess*. Princes and Pachas are not always satisfied with one Sais. One beautiful moonlight night I saw a carriage full of veiled women, drawn by a handsome pair of English horses. In front were four Sais in pairs then two more bearing on poles cressets full of burning pitch notwithstanding the moonlight. At each carriage door was a black eunuch mounted on a splendid horse, and two more followed behind. It was the wives of a prince taking a moonlight ride, well guarded, as usual.

To give an idea of the cost of service in Cairo, I will state that a Sais gets usually $10 a month, out of which he boards and cloths himself. Cooks get more, and other servants less. All unskilled labor is extremely cheap.

To return to the description of Cairo. This vast city contains about 400,000 souls, and, taking all its quarters together, is about four miles in length and three in breadth, from the Nile to the desert. Wherever water can be raised it develops wonderful fertility; where it cannot, *is the desert*; but the most arid spot of the desert will blossom the moment water is brought to it. On the east of the city, the land rises into a chain of hills, called the Mokattan Hills; and there, right at the city gates, commences the great Arabian Desert, stretching clear to the Red Sea and presenting nothing but a waste of yellow soil not exactly sand, but rather light gravel. The city contains between three and four hundred mosques, besides many tombs of saints or princes; and each has one or more minarets, some of which are extremely light and graceful. Some of the mosques are very ancient, very large, and of beautiful Moorish architecture. At the southeast corner of the old city, on a hill about 300 feet above it and just on the edge of the desert, stands the famous citadel which has been the theatre of so many bloody tragedies—among which the massacre of 1,000 Mamelukes by Mehemet Ali in 1811 will be remembered. They were a powerful military organization, and had more than once killed or deposed the Viceroys who [illegible] them. Mehamet Ali ordered them into the citadel for a review, [illegible] usual. He lined the battlements of the citadel with Albanian infantry. When the Mamelukes were all in the court-yard, a heavy musketry fire was opened upon them and they were all killed except one, who made his horse leap up to the parapet and [illegible] down a perpendicular depth of [illegible] feet. The horse was killed, but the rider escaped. The place is now known as the "Mameluke's Leap," and there is no doubt as to the fact. The citadel contains the mosque [illegible] afterwards by Mehemet Ali. It [illegible] and has two of the most beautiful minarets in Cairo. There are also barracks, a palace, an arsenal and [illegible] other establishments. It commands the entire city, which is [illegible] cannon. The view from the crest of the hill about sundown is perfectly magnificent. Facing towards the West, you see at your feet the whole city, stretching away to the Nile, with its [illegible] minarets, its domes, its palaces, and its gardens of waving palm trees, while the river winds like a silver thread on the distant plain. Eight or ten miles beyond it, right in front of you, are the great Pyramids of Gizeh, whose sharp summits tower above the line of the Lybian hills behind them. They stand on the first elevation above the green valley, and beyond them the Lybian desert stretches out of sight. On the left, far up the river, you can see the seven Pyramids of Sakkara and trace the narrow valley of the Nile like a green ribbon between the two deserts of yellow sand. On the right, the valley spreads out of view into the broad plains of the Delta, while in every place the course of the Nile or some of its broad canals is revealed only by the white lateen sails of the *dahabeahs*, as the Nile boats are called. [illegible] splendid panorama glitters in the refulgent sunlight of Egypt, under which even the ever-present dust [illegible] golden glory. And, as you look, the sun touches the horizon. Gradually it sinks below the line of the desert, [illegible] ly as straight as the horizon of the sea, until a little more than [illegible] the disk is visible, which all at once disappears at one sudden plunge. Then, turn to the left and a little to the rear, and how different is the scene! The unequalled moon of Egypt has just risen, and its silver light mingles with the brilliant glow of departing day. As you now stand, nothing lies before you but the "Tombs of the Caliphs" and the Mohammedan cemeteries, scattered in dreary [illegible] of yellow sand. Beyond and around sand, sand, without a green [illegible] to refresh the eye. Right there, at your feet, begins the great Arabian Desert, stretching away to the shores of the Red Sea, lifeless, treeless, waterless, broken only by the chain of the Mokattan mountains, whose rugged and rocky sides form a fit background for this scene of matchless desolation.

C.

A Nut for Mr. B. [illegible] to Crack.

The uncompromising [illegible] of the *Southern Home* was at the grave-yard of Poplar Tent Church, in Cabarrus county, on the 29th [illegible]. [illegible] there saw the slab over the mortal remains of the illustrious patriot, Rev. Hezekiah Balch, who died in 1776. It is well known that Mr. Balch was one of the most eminent leaders of the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775. The inscription on the slab, after stating the date of his birth, death and ministerial services, ends thus:

"He was distinguished as one of the Council of Three, who prepared that immortal document, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; [illegible] eloquence—the more [illegible] his acknowledged wisdom, [illegible] motive and dignity of conduct, contributed much to the adoption of [illegible] instrument, the 20th of May, 1775."—*Charlotte Southern Home.*

From Our Living and Our Dead.

Gov. H. T. Clark.

The distinguished [illegible] succeeded Gov. Ellis, [illegible] Edgecombe county, [illegible] the age of 64, a [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] war he has been [illegible] efforts to retrieve the losses [illegible] upon him by the war. We [illegible] material at hand to write [illegible] biographical sketch of Gov. [illegible] such a sketch [illegible] belongs to a summary [illegible] istration of State affairs [illegible] the death of Gov. Ellis [illegible] the Senate of North Carolina [illegible] became *ex officio* Governor of the State. He filled the [illegible] tion from July 8th 1861 to [illegible] 7th 1862 inclusive.

Governor Clark graduated at Chapel Hill in the year 1826, at the early age of 17 years. For many years he led a life of quiet ease in his county, until he was called [illegible] combe, after the death of [illegible] Statesman, Louis D. Wilson [illegible] public councils of State [illegible] period to 1861, he filled many [illegible] honor and trust in [illegible] and State. He served [illegible] positions to which he was [illegible] quiet, but faithful [illegible] discharged the higher [illegible] and responsible trust, devolved [illegible] him by the dispensation of Providence will be shown in other [illegible] Our Living and Our Dead.

A California Cloud-Burst.

Those strange phenomena [illegible] facetiously named "cloud-bursts" [illegible] sometimes devastate the [illegible] valleys, are often terribly destructive in their appearance and effects. In [illegible] canon dwelt William McGill [illegible] four daughters. On the 15th of [illegible] a small cloud appeared in the [illegible] rapidly approaching the [illegible] and increasing in volume and [illegible] until the sky was obscured, and [illegible] canon it seemed as if night had [illegible] suddenly. Fearing danger, the [illegible] started to the high ground, [illegible] eldest persuaded the others to [illegible] and endeavor to save the [illegible] article of a California [illegible] piano an instrument [illegible] difficult to replace in the [illegible]. This delay was fatal, and [illegible] untimely death of the whole family. We read:

"Scarcely had they reached [illegible] of the cabin on their return [illegible] with a noise like the [illegible] thousand pieces of artillery, the darkness suddenly parted in the centre, and simultaneously an immense [illegible] water decended upon the doomed [illegible] like a shot from a gun. One prolonged wail, a few short shrieks, and the silence of death closed over the scene. When the water had subsided [illegible] ceased to exist. Where the cabin had been was only a part of the adjoining hills, the debris caused by the cloud-burst having filled it up to a level with their tops."

Father Tom Burke, the distinguished Dominican, is actively employed lecturing and preaching in the churches of the South of the Ireland,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We publish this morning another letter from our Lilesville correspondent in opposition to the Patrons of Husbandry, and in support of the position that there is no community of interest between the agriculturalists of the South and those of the Northwest.

We have never expected, nor do we expect now, that the world will ever be able to transact its business without the intervention of middle men or merchants; nor is it desirable that it should do so. Such a state of things is possible only in the most primitive stages of human existence, possible, indeed, only in Paradise before the fall of Adam. It is folly to suppose that the world can get along without merchants and without a circulating medium of some sort, either hard money or paper money, both being absolutely necessary to facilitate the required exchange of products between man and man.

We do expect and we do desire, however, to see the great overshadowing business of the middle men that is now concentrated at one seaport, to wit: the city of New York, scattered and divided out among the other seaports of the Atlantic coast. There is neither justice nor economy to the planters of the South, nor to the farmers of the West, who must necessarily, to some extent, exchange their products, in being compelled to go to New York to effect the exchange. There is no reason why facilities should not be afforded to enable the planters of the South and the farmer of the West to effect the exchange of products through the seaport merchant without the intervention of the New York merchant and [illegible] payment of the additional [illegible] thereby rendered necessary.

[illegible] because we desire to see the [illegible] of Wilmington, and other [illegible] do a large portion of [illegible] that is now done in New [illegible] city, that we look with hope for [illegible] results from the movement inaugurated by the Patrons of Husbandry.

We [illegible] know that it is to the interest of the provision farmer of the Northwest to get the produce of the cotton planter of the South as cheaply as possible, and that in turn, it is to the interest of the cotton planter to get [illegible] as cheaply as possible; and [illegible] necessity that [illegible] laid upon [illegible] them, establishes their community of interest, and ought to make [illegible] the bond of union; for just to the extent that freight lines between the [illegible] and the South are shortened, and [illegible] to the extent that the services of the merchants of New York are dispensed with, and the services of the [illegible] of the South and Northwest [illegible] called into requisition, will the [illegible] farmers of the Northwest [illegible] cheaper, and the cotton [illegible] of the South buy provisions [illegible] and the profit of production [illegible] be also increased.

[illegible] Eastern States hold the capital [illegible] the business of the whole country. This is neither necessary nor just, and ought at once to be put an end to. We [illegible] hope that we see the beginning of the end in the Farmer's Grange [illegible]. We may be mistaken; no one can tell with certainty what lies hidden in the womb of the future. It may be a blessing; it may be a curse. We cannot tell, but we hope for the best.

Another reason why we have hope [illegible] the necessity that [illegible] upon the Farmers' movement, [illegible] sooner or later, substantially [illegible] trade movement. If the protection now afforded by the Federal [illegible] was withdrawn from the Southern manufacturers, their spindles would in a twelve months [illegible] or be removed to the streams [illegible] through the cotton field of [illegible] South. We have never been [illegible] over the Utopian theory that [illegible] could safely be so [illegible] that particular sections [illegible] devoted to particular [illegible] section being necessary to [illegible] country; for example we [illegible] thought it expedient that [illegible] should produce cotton and [illegible] East should manufacture it. [illegible] South ought to manufacture as [illegible] cotton. She can easily [illegible]. If the East cannot do both [illegible] misfortune and not our fault.

With free trade and the consequent [illegible] of factories in the South, [illegible] free banking and the consequent [illegible] supply of a circulating [illegible] with which to transact our [illegible], the South will be independent [illegible] East and North, commercially and politically. God grant that [illegible] day may speedily come.

[illegible] we believe we [illegible] beginning of the end in the [illegible] Grange movement [illegible] and on that account [illegible] disposed to condemn the [illegible] Patrons of Husbandry.

The Statesville American says: There [illegible] mine in Iredell. It is [illegible] of a hill on the northwest [illegible] Snow Creek, on the land of [illegible] B. King, not far above his mill, [illegible] fifteen miles north of States[illegible]. Some persons a long time ago [illegible] several pits in a line, eight or [illegible] feet deep, and from each of these [illegible] several feet. There is no one [illegible] country that knows anything [illegible] works, or can tell when [illegible] were made. On the [illegible] pits is a chestnut [illegible] of which looks as if it [illegible] since the pit was [illegible] tree was cut away by the [illegible] owner of the land about twenty [illegible] ago, and he counted 227 annual [illegible] growth. A mineralogist, [illegible] Washington City, visited it more [illegible] twenty years since, who found [illegible] of the plumbago, as can now [illegible] very small among the earth [illegible]. He pronounced it of [illegible]. How much has been [illegible] there, how rich the vein is, no one knows. We do not hear that the State Geologist has ever visited the spot. This is not the only instance [illegible] mining operations in this [illegible].

Bishop Morris, the senior bishop of [illegible] Methodist Church in this country, [illegible] ill at his home in Springfield, O., [illegible] his recovery is considered impossible.

The new forts around Paris are to be begun this month. There will be twenty-two of them. It is said that when erected the siege of Paris will be impossible.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OCEAN HOUSE, BEAUFORT, N. C.,
Sept. 5th, 1873.

Dear Journal:—A stay during the last few days at this delightful resort, satisfies me that Beaufort is more pleasant now than in the "dog days." All the comforts and luxuries which render it charming in July and August are as varied in number and as abundant in quantity now, while the boating and fishing are much better, the breezes as soft and balmy, the company as pleasant and the bathing as invigorating. And the very fact that the season is fast waning only renders these pleasures more fascinating. Surely, if I could have my choice, I should prefer September at the sea coast to any other month.

Among the visitors now here, I am glad to see a goodly number of Wilmingtonians, who seem delighted with Beaufort. We regretted to part with the interesting family of Mr. [illegible] A. Hart, who left to-day for home. They have added much to the pleasures of the Ocean House for the last month or so. I hope they return much improved in health.

Among other pleasing features with which the visitors amuse themselves are sailing parties and picnics on the banks and islands in this vicinity. A day or two since our friend, Mr. H. B. Short, of Waccamaw Lake, who is here with his family, gave a delightful

PICNIC

on the banks, several miles down Core Sound, which was gotten up with the liberality so characteristic of that gentlemen. Two boat-loads from the guests of the two hotels, between forty and fifty ladies, gentlemen and children, made up the delighted party, who enjoyed Mr. Short's hospitalities on that occasion. Among the Wilmingtonians present. Indeed, among others, the families of Col. J. W. Atkinson, Mr. Geo. Chadbourn, and the wife of Maj. [illegible] A. Byrne. A pleasant sail across the Sound, a grove of cedar and [illegible], a merry party of children [illegible] through the woods, paddling [illegible] and wading about the sandy [illegible], a very fine dinner and an abundance of champagne, altogether furnish the brief outlines of a most enjoyable [illegible].

MULLET FISHING.

For miles along the Sound [illegible] huts dot both shores, and [illegible] the entire length the [illegible] up on stakes, bleaching [illegible] wind, the patient fishermen [illegible] for the wind, which has been [illegible] steadily from the [illegible] a week or more, to [illegible] that [illegible] order to [illegible].

The Mullet fisheries of this [illegible] are very extensive, and are the source of much revenue to the people. Already I noticed at the depot at Morehead large quantities of these [illegible] kegs, being shipped to the different sections of the State. And many [illegible] are now employed in packing [illegible] away for still other shipments [illegible] season has only just opened.

BLUE FISHING.

The inhabitants of [illegible] furnish other pleasures [illegible] enjoyment of [illegible] of the Ocean House [illegible] an abundance of [illegible] third and [illegible] but the season [illegible] when the pleasure [illegible] to the comfort of [illegible] seen of late years to [illegible] Harper's paper [illegible] the *Graphic*, very [illegible] "trolling" for blue fish [illegible] it was only a "Yankee trick" to [illegible] people to visit these coasts [illegible] to extend the [illegible] not much confidence in [illegible] catch fish with a [illegible] rapidly through the waves [illegible] sailing yacht, with a [illegible] bone as bait, and a [illegible] spect for the judgment of [illegible] to suppose that the pictures [illegible] tended for anything [illegible] children or to "fill up" [illegible] in our illustrated journals.

But we are converted [illegible] tried it, and with success. The pictures are but poor shadows of the glorious reality. Just imagine a party of four or five congenial companions with ice-water and the vast and delicious resources of friend Short's inexhaustible haversack, on a fine boat and with a spanking breeze, riding the breakers "off the Inlet," with the ease and grace of a bird, [illegible] magnificent fish weighing from two to four pounds each, with no hooks [illegible] and no bait to replenish [illegible] for the fish [illegible] tion for the fisher [illegible] nificent. And when [illegible] are being dragged over the side of the yacht at the same time [illegible] the rest of the party who are not drinking *ice water*, [illegible] you just feel how poor the artist who makes the pictures [illegible] stiff and unexciting. We would advise our friends who like such sport just to try it once and our word for it they will fall in love with blue [illegible]. But first pick your company. Some men know better than others how to get ready to fish and the [illegible] tial to the sport, and [illegible] does not add to the success [illegible] efforts.

By the way our friend Jas. Johnston, of the firm of J. & J. Johnston, of our city, has had wonderful success in this sport. I regret to lose him to-day, as he left for home by this morning's train.

This morning I took out three [illegible] pretty young lassies, one from this place, another from Halifax and still another from Wilmington, all that I could muster who had the courage to venture out into the rough sea, for between the dashing of the spray and the tossing of the waves, and worse still, the sea sickness, there are few ladies who will attempt it. And while my own luck was pretty good, the pleasure was greater in sharing in their enjoyment and excitement when they hooked a fish. "Fisher's hornpipe," I suppose, was the dance they executed to the music made by the fish's flounderings in the bottom of the boat. One of these young ladies caught them so large that before they were half way to the boat she cried out lustily for help, as her strength was exhausted.

Indeed the pictures are nothing to the reality!

STEAM YACHT "DIXIE."

By the way I have a secret to tell the JOURNAL, if it shall go no farther. There is now lying in this harbor, weather bound, a steam yacht named *Dixie*, which answers well to the description given of her in your paper a day or two ago. We do not know more of the destination or the use to which this yacht is to be put than you then stated. It may or may not carry forty or fifty persons; we are sure it will not transport a tithe of the friends of the enterprising and genial owner. I have hope, for the first time since my arrival here, that the winds may lull, so that it will be safe for the little steamer to speed on her way. At present it would be attended with great danger.

SURF BATHING.

The surf bathing near Fort Macon is very pleasant, and every suitable afternoon the beach is lined with bathers of all ages and both sexes. The sight is novel and pretty. The ladies' bathing dresses are after every fashion and of every color, and the variety gives interest to the scene. Some of the ladies swim with grace and ease, and buffet the waves like veteran swimmers. It is an accomplishment which few ladies possess, but which all should acquire. There can be no more healthy exercise, and it would so frequently enable them to save their lives.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon a fine tide and a fine breeze invited more than the ordinary number of visitors to the beach. The sea was running higher than I ever saw it. Standing upon the shore, watching the mountains of water, snow-capped, dashing with resistless fury against the beach, I felt how insignificant and powerless were the works of man, and how awfully grand and mighty were the creations of God. It was a magnificent sight. The beach was lined with ladies and children.—The more daring of the men, who had only moved even a short distance in, were tossed about like leaves by an autumnal storm. The waves were breaking ten and fifteen feet above their heads. A few ladies only had ventured in.

The point selected for bathing is [illegible], opposite Fort Macon, some half [illegible] below the Inlet. A few hundred yards towards the inlet, the government has thrown a large number of rocks to prevent the current, which is very strong, from washing away the beach. The tide ebbs and flows [illegible] this ledge of rock with such force that it has cut a channel through which the current rushes with tremendous force.

Yesterday all along the shore the waves and the current bore the bathers toward the Inlet with much more than ordinary velocity. I would make the ladies and children of our party come ashore and walk down the beach [illegible] hundred yards, and in a few [illegible] were compelled to repeat the [illegible], so strong was this under-current which swept them toward the rocks.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

The [illegible] had been unusually pleasant. The very force with which we were lifted up and tossed headlong toward the shore, had caused many to forget the danger, and especially the strong under-current which carried us toward the inlet. When nearly all of the ladies had gone into the dressing [illegible], [illegible] your attention were [illegible] the angry waters. Now [illegible] could see them on the very crest [illegible] great wave, and then they [illegible] disappear in the clouds of [illegible] which it would break. [illegible] two couples were rapidly [illegible] toward the rocks. These were Miss Lucy Guion, of Newbern, with Mr. R. W. Graham, of Charlotte, a son of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and Miss Mary Roberts, of Newbern, with Mr. W. B. Short, the eldest son of Mr. H. B. Short, of Waccamaw. The [illegible] young gentlemen just referred [illegible] come ashore. These were Mr. H. B. Short, Jr., Mr. John D. Hughes, [illegible] son of Major John Hughes, of Newbern, and Master Edward B. Engelhard, of Wilmington.

DARING AND GALLANT CONDUCT.

Seeing the danger into which these bathers were, and heeding their signals of distress, the three started in a full run to the rescue. Mr. Short and Master Engelhard, together with Master E. E. G. Roberts, of Newbern, who was slightly in advance, rushed for Miss Guion and Mr. Graham, who were now being rapidly drawn into the terrible current which rushes by the rock, and seized the young lady. A tremendous breaker soon hurled Master Roberts, powerless and almost senseless, upon the rocks, rendering him incapable of giving any assistance. Master Engelhard, surrendering the young lady to Mr. Short, turned to the [illegible] of Mr. Graham. At this moment a receding wave bore Mr. Short [illegible] now helpless charge, and Mr. Graham, who was also entirely exhausted, far out beyond their depth, into the furious torrent which [illegible] the ledge of rocks toward the inlet. Mr. Short's herculean strength enabled him to swim with the young lady. Taking advantage of the next wave, he made for the rocks, [illegible] which he was being borne, and succeeded in reaching them. Bearing the young lady in his arms, he climbed to the top. No sooner had he gained the summit of the ledge than he was knocked down and separated from his helpless charge by a huge wave which swept entirely over them; but although badly bruised, he jumped quickly up, and again caught the young lady, and with much difficulty bore her to the shore. Mr. Hughes had rushed to the rescue of Miss Roberts and Mr. W. B. Short, who had been borne beyond the ledge of rocks, Mr. Short gallantly supporting the young lady, but entirely unable, in his exhausted condition, to get her to shore, and each breaker rendering him less able to resist the force of its successor.

At this juncture Mr. Hughes came to their rescue, seized them and was carried into this terrible current with them. The young lady, in her alarm, seized him around the neck and both went under together. In his struggle to free himself from her grasp, which rendered him powerless to aid her, they became separated. He seized her by the hair just as she was being carried into the Inlet, and swimming ashore with her bore her apparently lifeless form to a grassy mound just beyond the reach of the waves. Mr. Short with a chivalric feeling worthy of the Knights of the olden time, though all the time able to save himself refused to leave the young lady whom he was unable, unaided, to bring to shore, preferring rather to perish with her than to see her consigned to a watery grave.

In the mean time, and after the young ladies had been rescued, Master Engelhard was laboring faithfully to save Mr. Graham. In the excitement incident to the rescue of the young ladies, and the attention their condition required, these two had been overlooked. Mr. Graham was entirely exhausted and unable longer to swim or resist the force of the breakers. Master Engelhard had made one unsuccessful attempt to rescue him, and had been thrown with much force upon the rocks. Plunging again into the waves, he caught Mr. Graham and struggled with him until he was enabled to seize the rocks. Unfortunately Mr. Graham had not the strength to hold on, and the next wave threw him across the ledge into the water beyond. Master Engelhard again plunged in, and the second time brought him to the rocks, being now himself tired and exhausted.

I have never witnessed a more wonderful escape from death, which must have been inevitable but for the

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

of those three young gentlemen who recued the party from a watery grave.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

It requires just such an occasion as I have described to develop character; and in the midst of this fearful scene an incident occurred which has made a lasting impression upon me.

While Miss Mary Roberts was lying upon the beach almost lifeless, surrounded by a few gentlemen who were doing all in their power to restore her to consciousness, her mother, who had heard that her daughter was drowned, herself an invalid, approached the spot bloodless and breathless. Friends were quieting her fears as to her daughter's true condition. The poor child, who had until then given no signs of life, knowing the evil effects of the intense excitement upon her mother, with a devotion I have never seen excelled, summoned all her little regained strength, attempted to rise, and being helped, said feebly, "Mother, I am not hurt!" then overpowered by the effort, fell back lifeless upon the grass. How my heart went out to that brave young girl, who forgot her own sufferings and thought only of her mother! And O, how her noble thoughtfulness sent the life-blood back to the cheeks and lips of her relieved parent!

The terrible scene over, and happily over, the various parties returned late to Beaufort with light and happy hearts, the shadow of the fearful incident just casting a shade of sadness upon their merriment.

Yours truly, E.

For the Journal.

Look 'ere You Leap.

It has always been thought wise and prudent to consider well what will be the result of any measure before you adopt it. At the last meeting of the Commissioners of Sampson county, there was a request made by some of the citizens (which was granted) that the Commissioners should cause polls to be opened at the different places of election in said county, on the first Thursday in October next, for the purpose of giving the voters of the county a chance to vote for or against authorizing the Commissioners of said county to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000, payable in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be taken as stock in the New York, Norfolk & Chesapeake Railroad. Now, I say to the tax-payers of Sampson county, consider well what you are doing before you cast your vote in favor of this measure; for, with all the adroitness of the gentleman who addressed the meeting advocating the measure, the tax-payers of Sampson county will have to pay the interest on those bonds if issued, which will amount to $18,000 per year, which is as much, or nearly so, as your present county, poor and school tax for the year 1873. Then, at the end of thirty years, when the bonds become due, the tax-payers will have to be taxed to pay the bonds. Are you able to do this. The honorable gentleman who addressed the meeting in favor of the measure, in order to blind the people, said that the Company would guarantee to the county the payment of six per cent. dividends on the amount of bonds issued. Now take the best view of the matter you can, if the Company pays a dividend of six per cent. annually, the tax-payers of Sampson county will, at the end of thirty years, have to be taxed to pay those bonds. Therefore I say to the voters of Sampson county weigh and consider the matter well, and if you do I am sure that you will vote this outrageous measure down.

A TAX-PAYER.

For the Journal.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Crops—Cotton Picking Time—The Farmers Will not be Controlled by the Labor Extortionists—The Corn Crop a Success—Making Hay—Camp Meeting at Piney Grove, &c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND CO., N. C., Sept. 8, 1873.

Dear Journal:—Thinking that your readers might be interested in regard to the crops, &c., of this section, I have concluded to try and entertain them (if possible) relative to the same. The cotton crop in some sections of this county and vicinity promises a better yield than that of last year. The farmers are now commencing in earnest to "pick cotton." They held a meeting at this place a week or so since and resolved not to be controlled by labor as they were last year, and in fact ever since the close of the war, by paying exhorbitant prices, but have fixed the price for "picking" at 60 cents per hundred. A very reasonable figure, particularly for the laborers, as there are very few of them but can pick two hundred pounds per day. It is a good move if the farmers will only act in unison. Previous years they have been paying as high as $1 00 and $1 25 per hundred. This, of course, as you are no doubt aware, consists of the cotton in the seed, which, when ginned, will not yield more than one-fourth, or one-third of *cotton*. There were several new bales of this year's crop, brought into market last week, and they were purchased by our enterprising merchants, Messrs. Bizzell & Roper. The corn crop is now made and is very good. Most of the farmers have just finished "pulling fodder," and are now devoting themselves entirely to the cotton.

By the way, there has been a very large yield in the "grass line" this year, and from what I can ascertain there will be very little, if any, hay purchased by the farmers of this section next year, but on the contrary will have an ample supply for home consumption, and may possibly have some for sale.

Yesterday was, literally speaking, a regular Fall day, it being really cool enough part of the day for thick clothes.

There is a good deal of interest manifested here in regard to the Methodist camp meeting now in full blast, being held at what is known as Piney Grove, a distance of nine or ten miles from this place.

There was a very large number of persons in attendance yesterday—reckoned at between three and four thousand souls.

Everything is conducted as harmoniously as possible and its session is expected to result in much good.—These meetings are held annually—every Fall.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of seeing from your city, last week, Col. W. S. G. Andrews, a representative of Adrian & Vollers, and C. P. Mebane, Esq., of Vick & Mebane, both of whom looked remarkably well.

Having taxed your patience and monopolized your time longer than I intended, I will now beg you to excuse the seeming intrusion of a

COUNTRYMAN.

THE TAX PAYERS.

The Meeting at the Court House Last Night—The Tax Payers in Session—They are in Earnest and will be Heard—Large Attendance from all Parts of the County—Dr. Satchwell's Address.

The Tax-Payers meeting at the Court House last night was very largely attended. Owen Alderman presided, with Bruce Williams, Esq., as Secretary, and, in response to a call from the Chairman, Dr. Satchwell delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman:—It is no ordinary occasion which has now assembled so many of our fellow-citizens, of all parties, colors and conditions. It furnishes additional proof that the popular heart of New Hanover is stirred as rarely before; that the complaints of tax-payers are *general* in nearly all the townships; though this spontaneous uprising of the people, in resistance to unfair, illegal and oppressive assessments made by our county authorities, seems to be unappreciated or uncared for by them to an extent unprecedented in our county affairs. In this common agitation of the masses there are no personal or political feelings or aims involved. It happily rises above those personal prejudices, political differences and animosities which, unfortunately for the general good, have been too much mixed up with the pursuits of the community and the results of the late war. It proclaims the pleasing truth, so necessary for us to bear more generally in our hearts, that if we would interweave into our politics and religion more of toleration and charity, our efforts, whether to improve our general condition, to develope our resources, to educate our people, or to throw off a common yoke of tax-oppression, would be more wise, more patriotic and more effective. In measures of a non-political character, which pertain to the common welfare of all, would that there were *more* union and harmony *among all*, so that the pleasing and beneficial exhibition could be made, as it is presented in these public meetings of complaining tax-payers, when the white man meets with the colored man, the Republican with the anti-Republican, the poor man with the man of landed means, the citizen from the North with the native of the South. Under the influence of this common feeling of harmony and resistance to unequal and oppressive taxation, we can make common cause, as we ought oftener to make, in behalf of other measures best promotive of improvement and reform, and which would redound to the best interest of all and to the highest good of our whole country. When such a spirit, gradually on the increase, shall more generally prevail in New Hanover, our genial climate, kind-hearted citizens and great advantages of soil, markets, timber and other resources, will make the county not only a more contented and prosperous home for those already here, but more attractive still to the immigrant in search of a better abode. But even with our great attractions and advantages in all these respects we cannot expect a deserving prosperity ourselves, nor a proportionate immigration, unless we can offer in addition, that fair and equitable taxation only legitimately belonging to the county. It is the doctrine of political economy, attested by the experience of the world, that taxation enters not alone into the rights and feelings but into the well-being, prosperity, and progress of any people. This is seen in the eagerness which the immigrant or capitalist, who meditates operations in a new section, always manifests in his *first enquiry* as to the amount of taxes to be paid. To resist unequal and arbitrary taxation is no less instinctive in American manhood than traditionary in our people since the American revolution of 1776. The principle of justice and right which animated our revolutionary forefathers to enter Boston harbor, and from English ships to throw overboard English tea, because of obnoxious tax laws, is the same noble inheritance which now actuates so many of our impoverished and struggling citizens in their complaints and protests against the unfair and excessive assessments of our Board of County Commissioners. Our people claim the right to make their complaints and to utter their protests. It is but the exercise of that free thought and action, and right to criticise the conduct of public functionaries inherent under our form of government, and which has survived the ruins and convulsions of war. And it should be done too, without that ridicule, sneers and reproaches so unbecomingly meted out to them in preference to that spirit of sympathy and relief which their grievances demand from those who, while agents of the law are still *not our masters but our servants*.

Why then this general and deep dissatisfaction echoed and re-echoed over the county ever since our Sheriff, in his first rounds some weeks ago, made upon the citizens of at least eight townships by authority of the Board, demands unprecedented in size and amount, and astounding tax-payers wherever he went as his books disclosed these arbitrary levies? Why these larger and spirited outpourings at so many different points, immersed as our people are in business and so engrossed with the cares of life that they prefer to remain at home, did they not feel it a high duty to come forth in their power and resist the iron heel of oppression sought to be imposed upon their necks? Is this general and spontaneous movement based upon no higher grounds than to make querulous complaints because the Legislature increased the State tax from 38 cents to 50½ cents upon the hundred dollars worth of property? Not at all. No one denies the necessity for this, and no people are more ready to pay reasonable taxes than are the true-hearted men of New Hanover county. They are not to be classed with those chronic grumblers who are never satisfied however low the taxes.

Neither are these meetings held to consider whether the Legislature which made such increase is Conservative, or the Board of Commissioners which made the exorbitant assessments is Republican. Such outside matters are irrelevant to the questions at issue. Any attempts made to throw dust into the eyes of tax-payers or to regale them with the usual sophistry of politicians and interested parties will be disregarded. Nor is any time wasted in repelling the gratuitous and groundless charges so industriously wrung upon those who, desiring to sympathy with these oppressed tax-payers, have in obedience to the popular call, become more prominent than others in moving along with the masses in the pursuit of their rights. The assertions that those who thus stand by the people against the encroachments of power are office-seekers, selfish agitators, whose object in this movement is the formation of a new county, &c., are calumnies, which falling harmless at our feet we pick up and hurl back at those who make them. All this is but a repetition of the old tale that those who themselves in power or ambitious to become so are prone to make accusations against others who, however innocent, can never hope to escape the judgments of men who judge out of their own evil hearts and office-loving propensities. No, sir, this general uprising is alone caused by the love of the people for right and fair play. It is the just and voluntary resistance of virtuous and intelligent freemen against the unequal and arbitrary edicts of a Board of County Commissioners. It shows that there is life in the old land yet. That amid all the poverty, misfortunes and trials of our people, they remain true to the county and the State, are law-abiding and devoted to the eternal principles of right and justice; have hearts of patriots, but at the same time of free and independent men, who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them.

The county of New Hanover, as is well known, is the second in the State in wealth, Wake being the first. The opinion has been expressed with the confidence that in proportion to taxable property the people of no county in North Carolina are so heavily taxed as are the citizens of this county. The belief has been declared with the equal strength that this is true, not alone as regards the extraordinary assessments of this year, but as embracing a series of years in the past. But facts and figures afford the surest test of questions of this sort. They are furnished by the official records of the county, of the State, and of the nation. Let us examine more closely this important matter. Let us begin with the taxes of 1869 as shown by the census report of 1870. I have prepared a tax table from those official records, of our taxes for that year, and have taken at random ten counties, from various sections of the State, in order better to illustrate the comparative amount of taxation of the people in different counties. The table shows the taxation for State, county, towns and cities. No returns of national taxation are included in it. It includes revenue from merchants and others under schedules B. and C.

Table Showing the relation of Property and Taxation in Ten Counties, for the year 1869, compiled from the 9th United States Census.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Assessed Value of Real Estate and Personal Estate.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	City Taxes.	Total Taxation.	Ratio of Taxation to Property.
Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buncombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duplin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgecombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

You will perceive by inspecting this table that the ratio of taxation to property in the several counties named is as follows: Brunswick, two and a-half per cent; Buncombe, one and one-fourth per cent; Columbus, one and four-fifths per cent; Craven, two and four-fifths per cent; Duplin, one and three-fifths per cent; Edgecombe, one and one-third per cent; Mecklenburg, two and four-fifths per cent; New Hanover, four and two-thirds per cent; Wake, two and one-fourth per cent; and Wayne, one and four-sevenths per cent. In that year New Hanover paid in taxes $236,750 as aforesaid. True, the city paid $110,000 of that amount, and it is equally a fact that a large portion of this was because of railroad subscriptions by Wilmington in the anxiety and noble efforts of her energetic and enterprising citizens to advance the great cause of internal improvements and to build here in our own State a great Southern Commercial Emporium. But after all proper allowances for this, the fearful fact stands out in unmistakable prominence that, leaving Wilmington out of the calculation, New Hanover pays higher taxes in proportion to her taxable property than any county named. Mecklenburg, with an assessed taxable property that year of only $690,542 less than that of New Hanover, paid, outside of the city taxation of Charlotte, $20,427 less than New Hanover paid, outside of the city taxes of Wilmington. Craven, with an aggregate assessed value of $2,091,019, in contrast to that of less than $5,000,000 in New Hanover, paid, outside of the taxes of Newbern, only $45,923 county and State taxes, while our county, outside of the taxes of the city of Wilmington, paid $126,750, thus presenting Craven, which has been classed among the highly taxed counties, in a more favorable light as to taxation than our own tax-ridden county. Take Edgecombe, the next in point of wealth to New Hanover, and but little behind her in the assessed value of her taxable property. She paid that year only $53,471, outside of Tarboro's town taxes. Go to the West and look at Buncombe, with nearly two millions of dollars of assessed taxable property. She paid that year only $23,851 against New Hanover's $126,750, upon an assessed value of less than $5,000,000 of taxable property, and leaving out the $110,000 of Wilmington's city taxes the same year. Bear in mind that our county taxes that year amounted to the extravagant sum of $64,754, while those of Edgecombe, next in wealth to New Hanover, only amounted to $17,114; Wake, richer than our county, only running up to $29,440; and the county of Buncombe, only paying $7,113. But you can examine the tabular statement more at your leisure.—Let us go on to the more specific affairs of the county, and see, by the following table, how this matter of property and taxation stands since 1869, up to and including the present year:

Table 2nd—Showing Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property in New Hanover County, from 1869 to the present year inclusive.

Years.	Value of Real Property.	Value of Personal Property.	Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property.	State and County Taxes.	State Taxes.	County Taxation.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The revenue from Schedule B and C is not idclnded in this table, but amounts, it is presumed, to not less than thirty thousand dollars for 1873.

I now come to the still more specific question of property and assessments this year in the various Townships, and in this main feature of my remarks, you will have more clearly demonstrated that unfairness and oppression of which the people almost unanimously in most of the townships, so strongly complain. To make this better understood I present two tabular statements, one showing the property and taxation of the different Townships for the year 1872, and the other a similar exhibit for the year 1873. They are as follows:

Table 3d—Showing the Assessment and Taxation of each Township, for 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Total Value of Real and Personal	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Total Taxation.
Federal Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masonboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harnett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Fear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caswell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This table does not include revenue derived from Schedule B, but represents the *ad valorem* taxation.

Table 4th—Showing the Assessments of the County Commissioners and Taxation of each Township, for 1873.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Total Taxation.
Federal Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masonboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harnett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Fear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caswell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Railroad bridge, valued at $200,000.

Tables 3 and 4 do not show the assessments or taxation of railroad franchises. The revenue from Schedule B is not exhibited.

Now if you will examine critically and analyze carefully these tax tables, you will find, in addition to some facts I now present, overwhelming evidence of the inequality of the assessments for this year, and of the injustice and oppression meted out to at least eight Townships. In the first place, the Board has increased the aggregate assessments of the whole county this year over the aggregate valuation of last year, $1,023,160. In most of the Townships, as said before, the assessments are increased—in two, diminished. The following table shows which are increased and those diminished, as well as the respective amounts:

TOWNSHIPS.	Increased over 1872.	Diminished under 1872
Federal Point	6.57	
Masonboro	50.68	
Harnett		10.86
Grant		26.339
Cape Fear	24.14	
Lincoln	79.86	
Caswell	130.67	
Columbia	72.87	
Holden	27.80	
Rocky Point	[illegible]	
Holly	82.495	
Union	[illegible]	
Wilmington	[illegible]	

By whom was this enormous increase of assessments made, how made, and for what purpose made? It is generally admitted, the Board of Commissioners concurring, that it was not done by the Township Assessors. The law in providing for the appointment of these Township Boards of valuation intended their decisions to be final, except in now and then a case, when, upon competent evidence, the County Commissioners in revising, as the law directs, the tax lists sent up to them are instructed to make alterations. Even in these individual cases, however, the law is particular in insisting that it is to be done in a certain way, witnesses to be summoned, &c., and the Board to be in session at a certain time, &c. Here, however, the reports from these township assessors, who live in the same township of their labors made under oath, who, as a general rule, are acquainted with the character and cash value of the lands and other property they are called on to assess, have been disregarded, ignored and, in a large majority of cases in eight country townships, an arbitrary increase of valuation has been placed upon the same property by a Board, every member of which except one, resides in this city, and who have scarcely ever seen the lands and farms upon which they have placed a fictitious value. In this action the spirit, if not the very provisions of the law, has been violated. Especially does this view gather strength, when we consider the *manner even* in which the Commissioners made the increase. Where is the evidence that a full quorum of the Board was present, that they were in session three consecutive days, at least following the third Monday in May last, and ordered this extraordinary excess of assessments over the cash valuation of the Township Boards? The records having been searched and no evidence of these requirements of law in the books of the County Commissioners existed two weeks ago, when the law as well as usage presumes and requires it to exist along with other proceedings of the Board. Is this the way for the Board of Commissioners of the large and wealthy county of New Hanover to transact business and to keep their books? No one denies that the time for revision and of hearing complaints was advertised. But did the Board *themselves* comply with the terms of the advertisement and of the law? I have seen no statement from them that they did so. Their books show no such compliance. Where then is the legality of the increase made in eight or nine townships? Where is their justification for throwing overboard the reports of valuation of the assessors of those townships in the very face of the law which endows these township officers with the duty and authority to assess?

The charge made at our previous meetings, and repeated last week in the Wilmington JOURNAL, that the excessive increase was not made by the consent of the Board in session—that three of them do not admit any share in the paternity of the objectionable offspring, has not been denied by either of them, so far as I have information. Nor am I one of those who enter the lists of complainants or detractors against Mr. Flack and his assistants, who were employed to do this service for the Board. They have a perfect right to place what value they choose upon their own labor. And if, in the absence of any delegated authority of the Board, any one or two of its members assume the responsibility of standing over their shoulders as they write, and direct them to make a general increase of valuation of property in this township, or a general decrease in the other, to put up the taxes of A and to lower the taxes of B, in the absence of a legal compliance with the Revenue law, surely the blame must rest on the proper authorities, and not upon the clerical force employed. While such conduct deserves to be frowned down by every good citizen, let us not do injustice to those engaged by the Board to prepare the tax books for the Sheriff. It is not surprising that those members of the Board who are not chargeable with the extraordinary assumption of power laid upon others, should disclaim responsibility in acts so pregnant with wrong and oppression. But why were the assessments *decreased* in two of the townships twenty per cent. and upwards, while in the others they were *increased* from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent., and even higher in one township? Why was it that in Wilmington they were increased only about six per cent? Was it in consideration that her liberal hearted and enterprising citizens are already highly taxed with city taxes? Was it because of any of her misfortunes or losses? It is true, as has been published in her official report, that in 1871, during Mayor Martin's administration, the city, wishing to borrow money, issued bonds and placed them in the hands of a broker in New York. It seems that these bonds were hypothecated by the broker for his own advantage. The city, as is well known, had to pay twelve thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars ($12,677) to redeem them from the pledge. I am informed that this amount has not been recovered from the broker. If no steps have been taken since by the city government to recover this sum I presume it is because the debt is considered worthless and lost to the city. Other reasons than such as these doubtless influenced the Commissioners in their career of taxation. It seems that from an estimate made by the chairman about the first of March last, the expenses of the county from March 1st, 1873, up to July 1st, 1874, will require about fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred dollars ($58,900) and that the available assets of the county were about seventeen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one dollars ($17,791,) leaving forty-one thousand, one hundred and nine dollars ($41,109) to be raised this year by taxation. For the fiscal year 1873 a tax *ad valorem* of $31,000 was estimated, it seems, besides the income from schedules B. and C., as constituting the Treasury of the county. It is evident then that a certain amount of money had to be raised in order to roll on the wheels of county government. Was it found that under the ratio of taxation to property which was observed in the valuation of 1872, or which influenced the township assessors in their assessments of 1873, a sufficient sum could not be raised to meet these demands? Was this why they arbitrarily raised the value of property in the county to over one million of dollars above the valuation of 1872, and that too without summoning witnesses and examining them as the law directs? If this was their object, that in order to raise revenue from property having a fictitious value—property which the owners in the various townships would sell for cash, if desirous to sell, at the *very valuation* given to it this year by their neighbors, the township Assessors—they must resort to such a course, then they are achieving ends not sanctioned by that spirit of law justice and right designed by those who framed provisions for the guidance alike of tax-payers as well as Boards of County Commissioners.

But, gentlemen, it is a rule of law as well as of justice to condemn no man unheard. The Board have made a defence against these public meetings and these general complaints. They have issued a sort of a *pronunciamento*, written and signed by "Lawson E. Rice, Acting Chairman" of the "Committee on Finance of the Board." It is an ingenious production, but so full of error and sophistry that it will not bear the touchstone of scrutiny and impartial examination. Let us proceed to examine it fairly. The report sets out with the declaration that "the claims of those who ask for a reduction of valuation of property are mostly of a *general nature* and set forth no particular reasons for a revision of the assessments." It is true, Mr. Chairman, that the complaints of our complaining and struggling tax-payers *are very general*, almost unanimous, and are based upon justice. When the arbitrary increase of taxation of property in eight townships was from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent. and upwards, over the valuation of the assessors residing in those townships the complaints of the people so assessed become not alone *general* and *unanimous*, but *urgent* and *constant*. Commissioner Rice says that, in the readiness of the Board to accommodate the people, the "Committee waived requirements of law." God knows that the Board *must have* dispensed with the requirements and necessity of calling witnesses, as they should have done, when this wholesale increase was made. The report continues to say "we file herewith the names of the persons, thirty in all, and the sums to be remitted as determined by us to be just and equitable." The remaining fifty four of the applicants had not been relieved. In each of the cases relieved it appears "that the Township Boards had increased the valuation without a corresponding increase of lands or betterments." Here the Township Boards are blamed for excessive valuation, and yet, upon this unjustifiable increase, the Commissioners laid an additional increase of fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent! But the principal grounds assumed, and upon which the Commissioners mainly rely in justification of their course, are given in the following extract and figures, from said Financial Report: "The average value of land per acre, as revised by the Commissioners, are as follows: Harnett, $4 98; Rocky Point, $4 38; Cape Fear, $3 71; Grant, $3 56; Holden, $3 35; Masonboro, $2 96; Lincoln, $2 94; Caswell, $2 79; Federal Point, $2 72; Union, $2 51; Columbia, $2 32; Holly, $2 04. The assessors in Columbia returned the average value of lands at 93 cents per acre, while the assessors in Harnett averaged the value at $6 22 per acre. It is plain that there was in this case a wide difference of opinion between the township boards of Harnett and Columbia as to the value of property."

This, then, is the platform upon which the Commissioners stand. It is the reasoning by which they reduced the township valuation in two and increased it in eight townships. They call attention to the difference in township valuation between lands lying in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining the growing and prosperous city of Wilmington, and piney barrens lying thirty or forty miles from the city and distant from any railroad. The difference of opinion *did* exist between the assessors of Harnett and Columbia. It is evident that the Assessors of these two townships were *right*, and the Commissioneis *wrong* in increasing the valuation of the one and decreasing that of the other. Land of the same capacity and production *is* seven times more valuable when it has the advantage of the neighborhood of a city and a good market, compared with the same character of land to which a city is of no advantage. Like Procrustes of old, the Commissioners have fixed a standard to which, in their usurpation, they demand all should come, and which for simplicity and cruelty must commend itself to lazy tyranny. But they will find that our people will not longer submit as they have so long been doing, to impositions, demanded neither by law nor the requirements of good citizenship. Every one acquainted with political economy and with the results of observation knows, the correctness of the principle I assert, that as a general rule the value of land depends upon its proximity to railroads, markets and cities; and yet Commissioner Rice in stating what all admit "that the burden of taxation should fall on all alike" has placed himself in direct opposition thereto, by condemning the well-established law as to the value of land which was so properly adhered to by the Assessos of Harnet and Columbia. Instead of being influenced by this well-established principle of valuation of real estate, he seeks the removal of what he calls "inequality," and says that they "proceeded in the same manner to make uniform the assessments, that all townships should, as near as possible, be burdened alike." That is to say, that the valuation of land all over the county should be nearly or quite uniform! This ungenerous fling at the country can be appreciated by the country people. His statement that the expenses of all the townships, except Wilmington, for the year ending August 31st, 1873, was $20,648, while the taxes collected in 1872, from the same townships, were only $8,155, was uncandid and unfair. As all roads lead to Rome, so does the surplus money of New Hanover gravitate to Wilmington. It is the soil which produces, it is the country which creates capital, not the city. Wilmington, which derives so much of its subsistence from the country, steadily grows in population and wealth, while the country does not advance at all, and land in said eight townships is lower in price to-day than it was one or two years ago. On the other hand, there is an increasing prosperity in Wilmington, and some increase in the price of real estate. The collective results of the labor of the country people generally take a permanent form and investment in the city. Cities are always desirous of improving the highways which lead to their markets. The money that a city thus invests always is returned with high interest, in the increased amount of produce sent to the city over new bridges and improved roads. The large amount of value (estimated) of farm products of 1869, above the cost of production, being, in this county, $472,088, so ostentatiously shown by Commissioner Rice, certainly did not improve the country people of New Hanover to that amount. If this estimated value is correct, it may be safely asserted that three-fourths of that sum found its way to the direct advantage of Wilmington and not of the country. It is in no unfriendly or envious spirit to the city that these assertions are made. They are the deductions of political economy, attested by observation, and the city cannot be blamed for the operation of laws as old as society. In none of these tax payer's meetings held in the country, has a word of complaint or unkindness been uttered against the generous and progressive people of this, Queen City of North Carolina. If Commissioner Rice hopes by the showing he has made, and the threat he has uttered, as to future appropriations by the Board to country Townships, that he can array the country against the city or the city against the country, I can only say that his efforts to that end will be as disastrous as they are uncalled for and disreputable. Whether in the certain growth and continuous increase in wealth, population and greatness which awaits this prosperous, flourishing and rapidly rising city, and that so justly secures the admiration and pride of all other portions of our county, it may ultimately become the interest and preference of Wilmington to separate from all the other townships, or whether she is to remain indissolubly connected in the long distant future with every portion of the noble old county of New Hanover by those strong and endearing ties of sympathy, of trade and of common interest, which will never be broken, let us all, in city and country, see well to it that no ill-directed attempts of any demagogue shall produce alienation of feeling.

His report closes by again expressing an unbelief that the complaint of excessive taxation is general. THIS ASPERSION OF OUR MOVEMENT COULD ONLY COME FROM ONE WHO WAS THE CAUSE OF IT. Had the author of the Finance Report been sensitive as to the burdens we bear, and he is conspicuous among those who placed them on our shoulders, instead of the *taunt* he might have given us *relief*.—Let the spontaneous uprising of the people in firm protest of the wrong attempted against them answer, in tones of thunder, this faithless guardian of their interests. This complaint is not general! As well might he go to the line of sand which limits the ocean's bed, and because he observed an interval between the break of each wave, say that the billows were not constant!

Among the remarkable facts which my investigations have disclosed, I now invite your attention to one, the most astounding of all. It is an outrage upon law, justice, the public interests and equitable taxation, that will excite the astonishment, as it ought to secure the denunciation, of every good citizen of North Carolina. Sub-sections 4 and 5, under Section 9th of the act to provide for the collection of county and State taxes for 1873, requires that all money on hand or deposit, in or out of the State, and all solvent credits, the latter subject to a deduction of the debts owed by the party giving in property, shall be listed. Here is a plain provision of the General Assembly—so explicit and so just that none can evade or ignore it. NOT ONE DOLLAR OF MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT IN OR OUT OF THE STATE, OR ONE DOLLAR OF SOLVENT CREDITS WAS GIVEN TO THE SHERIFF UPON WHICH TO COLLECT A TAX. This omission is such a palpable violation of an important law that it is impossible for a thinking man to refer it to ignorance. It will be almost as difficult to escape the suspicion that motives partaking of the nature of personal kind must have controlled the action of the last men through whose hands the tax books passed. Other facts lead in this direction. The regular Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and who is known to be quite wealthy, pays a tax on only a little more than twenty thousand dollars worth of property and one thousand dollars of income in New Hanover county. This fact is significant, and unless explained in the most satisfactory manner must inevitably suggest the opinion that the failure to list such property was part of a deliberate scheme to take the burden of taxation off the rich and impose it upon those less able to bear it. Money and solvent credits pay an average interest from twelve to twenty-four per cent. annually, while land devoted to agriculture in this county does not pay more than an average interest of six per cent. Besides, the interest on money invested in farming is on a more precarious footing than money loaned at the rate of interest demanded by the usurers in our midst. Had this tax on money and solvent credits been levied, as demanded in no ambiguous or unmeaning terms by our Legislature, thereby causing the burden of taxation to fall more equally upon all and which Commissioner Rice so *feelingly* insists upon in his Financial Report, it would have obviated the necessity, if such necessity did exist, of raising the valuation on real estate in the county to such an extraordinary figure. But this course of omission and commission of the Board is pre-eminently calculated to produce the widespread dissatisfaction which exists—to array one class against another—to make our impoverished and dispirited people discouraged with New Hanover as a home; to keep away immigration and materially to interfere with that harmony and prosperity we so much need. It strikes a killing blow at production and the agricultural interests of the county, which will react injuriously upon all other occupations. In short the most influential and bitterest enemy which the city of Wilmington and New Hanover ever had could not have instituted more effectual measures, than these acts of the Board produce, for killing the goose which lays the golden egg.

By a singular coincidence, members of the Board who are parties to the outrage upon the people are absent from their posts of duty. It may

[illegible]

[illegible] again reported to [illegible]e.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

[illegible] Cotton, Naval Stores, [illegible] Produce, and orders for the purchase [illegible]

[illegible] Wholesale Prices in the Market.

[illegible]

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 11, 1873.

[illegible]

[illegible] a decline in the business [illegible] former week. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The unsettled feeling of the previous week has continued [illegible] this and buyers were [illegible] lower rates. Sellers in some instances accepted, but the majority were firm and there were not such [illegible] as were recorded [illegible] week. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The influences brought to bear upon the market have been rather adverse to prices—in spite of this the "bears" and "bulls" have fought prices, and the result is that the "bulls" have conquered and there [illegible] advance reported. TAR.—The receipts being in excess of the demand for export, the stock has accumulated and there was a dull feeling manifested, which was attended with a decline. COTTON.—The new crop is coming in slowly. The advance bales have been placed on market and have sold at full prices. There is some animation and the market has partaken of the firmness of the New York market and quotations have advanced. PROVISIONS.—Have ruled steady and are without essential change. GRAIN.—There are no changes in the grain market; Corn is quiet and steady; Oats likewise; Peas are scarce and wanted. DRY GOODS—There is a steadily increasing business in this line and the certainty of a prosperous fall and winter trade seems to be assured. There are some country merchants in town, and although they are not expected to arrive in force [illegible] some time, the indications are that the trade will become active earlier in the season than usual, because stocks of goods are light in the country, and the earlier flow of currency from the city to rural districts has furnished the means for paying debts and buying new supplies. Prices of all cotton fabrics seem to have become settled, and there is little probability of any sudden change unless some brands of bleached goods should be further advanced. Woolen fabrics continue active and the indications are in favor of an advance on fine flannels and possibly on jeans.

MONEY.—In our local money market there has been a moderate degree of animation during the week. The demand for discount at the banks has been fair and the rates for long or short periods have undergone no change.—The financial outlook, upon which is based the expectations of merchants for the Fall trade, is very favorable, and there is reason to believe that money will be circulated freely.

The changes of prices of the leading articles of produce and merchandize, and the special features of the market for the week ending, are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—In cotton there has been a moderate business doing this week and under continued favorable advices from New York, the market has been healthy and a further advance is reported. The transactions have been principally in the lower grades, there being in fact little else now on the market, and until the new crop begins to arrive, which cannot be of any importance in numbers, for several weeks yet, the better grades must remain scarce. The advance this week was from ¼ to ½ cent, and were based principally from reports from New York. The Financial Chronicle, speaking of the advance, says:

"The upward turn in prices may be attributed to a variety of causes. The first impulse perhaps came from the active demand for consumption, added to a fair export movement, reducing stocks so materially at a time when they are usually smallest, and this year are not likely to be replenished rapidly on account of the lateness of the crop. In addition to these considerations was the fear of a very considerable curtailment of the anticipated supply from the injury by caterpillars which is being done to cotton in the lower half of the Gulf and Atlantic States. The movement has also been helped on by the considerable short interest which always exist, and is ever quick to take fright on the first suspicion of danger."

At the opening of the cotton year we deem it appropriate to call the attention of the trade and all others interested in the culture and marketing of the great staple to an article which we copy from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle in regard to mixed and fraudulently packed cotton:

"The quantity of false and fraudulently packed cotton shipped to this, and we believe to nearly every other market in the United States since the war, caused the adoption of various devices for the thorough examination of every bale and the detection of fraud has consequently been reduced to almost a certainty. These examinations by means of boring, etc., are made through the buyer after purchase, and entail much loss in weight, besides the expense necessary to the employment of competent inspectors—a [illegible] which is made up by the reduced price at which the buyer is enabled to [illegible] and consequently [illegible] falls upon the producer.

"That a considerable portion of the false packed cotton is the result of [illegible] and ignorance, rather [illegible] deliberate intention to defraud, [illegible] prepared to believe, but [illegible] evidences of the latter [illegible] made apparent within the [illegible], that a serious and determined effort should be made by [illegible] to frown down and [illegible] injurious and criminal a practice.

"We call attention to the fact that in the criminal code of nearly every Southern State provisions are made for the punishment of those who falsely and fraudulently pack cotton, so [illegible] the packer lose [illegible] by detection, from the depreciation in the value of his shipment [illegible] being regulated by the poorest quality in the bales, but renders himself liable to conviction for felony and a consequent long imprisonment.

"We earnestly call upon each planter and country merchant to aid in stopping this injurious practice, not only by direct proceedings, but by forwarding to this institution, with proofs, the particulars of every case coming within his observation."

The receipts at this port for the week reached 14 bales. The exports were 131 bales and the stock is 189 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts at all the ports for the week have reached 8,856 bales, against 8,237 bales for last week, 10,541 bales the previous week and 10,581 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 8,856 bales against 13,554 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1st, 1873, of 4,698 bales. The exports for the week ending reach a total of 4,962 bales, of which 4,962 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up, are now 75,617 bales.

The sales for the week were 39 bales at the following quotations:

Low Ordinary	10	cents.
Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	15½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	"
Low Middling	17½	"
Strict Low Middling	17¾	"
Middling	18½	"
Strict Middling	18¾@19	"

ROSIN.—Our record of the rosin market this week does not exhibit any very radical changes. Always following a storm, comes a calm, and the excited market which prevailed last week has lulled into perfect quietude, and this week there has been only a very moderate business doing. Early in the week there was a reaction of feeling and buyers were not disposed to operate at the figures asked, but sellers with almost a concerted action managed to maintain prices up to Tuesday when a reaction occurred and there was a decline of 5 cents. This is the only interruption of any importance that the market has sustained during the week. The attendance at the "Exchange" has been quite small this week. Buyers and sellers were not disposed to meet each others views, and each maintaing their difference of opinion have not cared to lose time in useless failures to effect sales, and for this reason have stayed within their business houses. In the open market there was a moderate exchange of "spots," but "futures" were not in very brisk demand and there was very little changed hands. Friday the market opened with a very quiet undertone, and there was only a limited demand existing for Strained at the figures which sellers were holding at and on this account the sales were restricted. There was a small sale reported of 200 bbls Strained Spot at $2 60. Saturday there was more enquiry and the market was more active, but the indifferent feeling of buyers was displayed and the day closed with a very weak undertone. The sales were 1,000 bbls at $2 60, 200 bbls Extra No. 2 at $2 70, 100 do Low Pale at $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ bbl. Monday the market was very quiet and there was little disposition to effect sales. Buyers were offering $2 55 for Strained and $2 60 was asked. There were sales of 1,000 bbls Strained (free on board) at $2 60 and 60 bbls Pale at $3 87½@$4 ℔ bbl. Tuesday the market opened dull and a reaction of feeling was displayed and sellers being unable to obtain purchasers at the former rates sold 1,530 bbls Strained at $2 55, which figures were a decline of 5 cents. Wednesday the market was steady at the previous day's figures, and 1,500 bbls Strained changed hands at $2 55 ℔ bbl. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our writing the market is quiet and nominal at unchanged figures $2 55 ℔ bbl.

No. 2.—There was only a very light demand existing this week and sales were on a very limited scale. Quotations are however, unchanged.

No. 1.—Has ruled entirely nominal this week. There is no enquiry existing. For quotations of last sales see below.

PALES—Continue to maintain their own as regards prices. There was not so much demand this week and transactions were small.

The receipts for the week 19,229 bbls against 14,620 bbls for last week show an increase of 4,619 bbls. The exports for the week 22,612 bbls against 13,314 bbls for last week show an increase of 9,298 bbls. The stock in yard is 91,717 bbls and afloat 8,733 bbls against 91,620 bbls in yard and 12,103 bbls afloat for last week. We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 55
No. 2	2 55
Extra No. 2	2 60
Low No. 1	2 65
No. 1	2 75
Extra No. 1	3 00
Low Pale	3 50
Pale	3 75@4 00
Window Glass	4 50@5 00

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The influences bearing upon this article has been rather adverse to prices, but in spite of this there has been considerable interest manifested by buyers during the week, and Yellow Dip and Virgin show a decided advance on former quotations. There has existed the same influences as last week of the "bulls" and "bears," and there was considerable wrangling as to who should win. The fight, however, seems to have terminated in favor of the bulls, and having things their own way have used the market to their advantages. At the close of the week, however, there is a disposition manifested by the "bulls" to become "bears" and the market closes weak at $2 for Hard and $3 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. The receipts for the week 3,137 bbls against 4,136 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 999 bbls. The exports for the week were 525 bbls against 450 bbls for last week. The stock in market [illegible]776 bbls against 3,776 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	118	2 00	3 25	3 35
Saturday	150	2 00	3 35	3 35
Do.	197	2 00	3 40	3 40
Do.	125	2 00	3 50	3 50
Monday	375	2 00	3 50	3 50
Do.	35	2 00	3 40	3 40
Tuesday	319	2 00	3 50	3 50
Wednesday	117	2 00	3 50	3 50
Thursday	250	2 00	3 50	3 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The excitement which prevailed in the Spirits Turpentine market at the close of last week, has been preceeded by a calm, and this week we have had a dull market, with the tendency principally in favor of buyers and a decline on former rates. The first day of the week (Friday) the market opened very quiet and the excitement which prevailed, the previous day, had died away, and a dull and drowsy feeling had taken its place. Sellers were persistent in demanding full prices in the morning, but late in the day, under adverse telegraph reports, conceded to the wishes of buyers and the market declined ½ cent. Saturday the market was quiet at the previous day's prices. Monday the market again became weak, and a further decline of ½ cent resulted. Tuesday there was a reaction of feeling, and the decline of the previous day was gained by a corresponding advance. Wednesday the market was quiet and no sales transpired. 39 cents was offered and 39½ cents was asked. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our review the market is has further declined ½ cents and closes quiet at 39 cents.

The receipts for the week, 2,956 casks against 4,991 casks for last week, show a falling off of 2,035 casks. The exports for the week 3,887 casks, against 5,026 casks for last week, show an increase of 1,861 casks. The stock in yard and afloat is 10,441 casks, against 11,372 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 casks	at 39½ cts ℔ gal.	
Do.	20	" "	40 "
Saturday	325	" "	39½ "
Do.	40	" "	40 "
Monday	340	" "	39 "
Do.	5	" "	40 "
Tuesday	10	" "	39½ "
Do.	360	" "	39½ "
Wednesday no sales reported.			
Thursday	66	" "	39 "

*Selected casks.

TAR.—The heavy receipts of last week, supplied to a great extent the want of experters, and immediately following there was a depression of feeling which resulted in a decline on Monday evening of 25 cents, and following this there was a further decline on Tuesday morning of 10 cents. Since then and up to the close of business today the market has ruled very quiet and closes steady at $2 50 ℔ bbl. The receipts for the week 1,032 bbls against 1,382 bbls for last week, show a falling off of 350 bbls. The exports for the week 732 bbls against 1,329 bbls for last week, show also a falling off of 597 bbls. The stock in market 1,618 bbls against 1,318 bbls for last week, shows an increase of 300 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	105 bbls,	at $2 85	per bbl.
Saturday	119	" 2 85	"
Do.	*106	" 2 90	"
Monday	100	" 2 85	"
Do.	39	" 2 60	"
Tuesday	139	" 2 50	"
Wednesday	113	" 2 50	"
Thursday	79	" 2 50	"

*In order.

GRAIN—CORN—Very few indeed are the features that have transpired in the grain market during the current week. Aside from the regular routine of trade there has been nothing of importance doing, and the market was quiet and undisturbed. There were only two cargoes of corn arrived since our last, and very little feeling was exhibited to effect purchases when those were offered. The cargo of the schr. Fairfield, containing 2,000 (which arrived early in the week,) was offered, but on examination proved to be heated, and sold at 65 cents. Later the cargo of the schr. E. Francis was offered, but at the time of closing our report it was unsold, the highest offer being 80 cents. The consignees refused to accept these figures, and consequently we are without actual sales to quote from, but can safely vouch that arrivals of cargoes would command the figures offered. The receipts from Northern markets continue in excess of the demand and the stock is slowly increasing. The crop of corn in the Carolina's is estimated at a two-thirds crop, but the advices from the West are that there will be a yield of an abundance to supply the demands of the country for the season and leave a large surplus for export to foreign markets. There is a slight improvement noticeable in yellow and mixed corn, and a small advance is reported on previous figures. White mealing is reported unchanged and there is a large stock on hand. The receipts for the week 18,462 bushels against 7,669 bushels for last week, show an increase of 10,793 bushels; and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 6,137 bushels; from Baltimore, 3,750 bushels; from New York (per steamer) 2,500 bushels; per schooner E. Francis, 1,300 bushels; per schooner Fairfield, 2,000 bushels; per schooner John (from New York) 2,500 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, 275 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 80@85 cents for yellow and mixed corn, and 90@92½ cents for white mealing per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS—At present there is little or no demand for oats, and the market may be quoted dull. The demands principally are local, very few orders being received from the country. Sells from store at 65@70 cents per bushel, sacks included.——PEAS—The light stock and very limited receipts continue to influence the market and prices continue high. The demand for Clay and Cow peas are good, but fancy qualities are in light request. We quote Cow at $1 60 and Clay at $1 60@$1 65, and White at $1 85 ℔ bushel. — RICE—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the [illegible] CORN MEAL—The market is steady and unchanged. The city mills are supplying the demands at 97½@$1 00 ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—In Provisions there has been a fair business doing and prices are steady for all discription of Cut and Boxed meats. From the West the reports are less encouraging and a weakness is felt towards the close of the week in consequence of these reports. It is asserted, however, that present prices will maintain their own until the maturing of the new crop of hog productions, at which time a rapid decline is anticipated, owing to the large production of hogs this season. North Carolina Bacon does does not assume a very large proportion in the trade, and prices are not materially effected by any decline of other markets, or of other qualities of meats. Our quotations are given nominally. The sales are of little importance and the amount changing hands is not of sufficient size to regulate prices. The demands principally are for hams, the enquiry existing for sides and shoulders being quite small. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 9@10 cents for shoulders, 11@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ for hog round and 17½@18½ cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 1[illegible] cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cts. for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10 cents for shoulders, 11@11½ cents for sides.—— LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℔ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts of Chickens have been liberal. The demand being mostly for fine large, either young or old. Spring Chickens sell mostly at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ doz., some small lots selling still lower, but fine and nearly full grown bring $3 50@$4 ℔ doz. Old do. are scarce and in good request at $3 75, $4@$4 25 ℔ dozen, the latter rate for fine.

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and the receipts are liberal, but are barely in excess of the demand, and on this account prices are well sustained. We quote as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York	1 30@1 40
Eastern	1 65@1 70

EGGS are scarce and wanted. There is considerable increase in the demand and fresh lots will readily command 20@25 cents ℔ dozen by the quantity. Very few are arriving in such condition that they can be sold without rehandling.

FREIGHTS—The rates of freight continue extremely high by coastwise vessels. The arrivals of tonnage, is not equal to the requirements, and consequently berths for charter and otherwise are in demand and command high rates. Ocean freight and charters are well up, but vessels find very little difficulty to obtain cargoes at the rates demanded.

PEANUTS—There is some decline in the market of the week owing to the falling off in the export demand, and the increased receipts. The report from the growing crop is very favorable and a larger increase in the production of this over last year is anticipated. The present prices, however, are considered only temporary and any increase of demand would excite the market. The stock in dealers' hands is about 10,000 bushels, most of which is held for export. We quote the market firm at the following prices:

Ordinary	$1 25 to 1 30
Prime	1 40 to 1 50
Extra Prime	1 50 to 1 60
Fancy	1 75 to 2 00

CATTLE.—The approach of the fall season has had its usual effect upon the Beef market, and there is more demand for cattle and butchers are disposed to make more liberal offerings for fine fatted beeves. The receipts are quite limited and a good drove of beeves will bring 6 to 8 cents on the hoof, as per quality.

WOOD—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note only a moderate business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $18; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 [illegible]@$1 50 ℔ sack.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ℔ M.

FLOUR—The market has been dull all the week. Extra Family sells at $12, Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@$8, Superfine ranges from $6 to $7. Spring Wheat flour is held at $6 40@$6 75.

BUTTER.—The receipts of choice have been about equal to the current wants of retailers. Choice sells at 40@45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ℔ lb, the latter rates, however, are obtained only for 'gilt edge,' that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, per bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	12 00

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER
[illegible] GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	116	118
Silver	[illegible]	100
Exchange sight on Northern Cities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Funding 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. new [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Special Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. C. bonds issued to N C Road	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7's (Gold Int)	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington City bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " 7's	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " old	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " new (Gold Int)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hanover County bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hanover County bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. & W. Railroad Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. C. & R. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wil. Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington Building Ass'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navassa Guano Co	[illegible]	[illegible]

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 1w

Advice for Everybody That Costs Nobody Anything.

Lotions and cosmetics make a superficial coating on the skin, give an artificial color easily seen, but are vilely destructive of the color, texture and pliability of the skin itself. Wrinkled, haggard and prematurely old looking, exactly describe the appearance of those who habitually "paint their faces." If you would have the clear, transparent, healthy and soft tinted complexion which nature gives, free from pimples, tan, freckles, or all other disfigurements, use Hand Sapolio—the most effective and fragrant toilet soap ever manufactured. Sold by all dealers at 10 and 15 cents a cake. 1w

Wrinkles are Unavoidable,

but the teeth may be rendered time-proof, if brushed daily with SOZODONT, a preparation as healthful as the dew, they will never decay or become discolored or infested with tartar.

The Asheville Expositor says: We learn that a man by the name of Stines, who lives about a mile from this place, was seriously gored by a bull, on Wednesday, August 27. It seems that Mr. Stines was attempting to throw a rope over the horns of the bull, when the enraged animal made at him and downed him in the road. The sufferer has been confined to his bed ever since, and will probably not recover.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—6 P. M.—Money uneasy, at 7 per cent gold to commission. Sterling Exchange closed steadier at 108[illegible]. Gold more active at a decline of 111 to 111[illegible]. Government Securities dull [illegible]. State Bonds quiet and neglected.

Commercial.

Cotton firmer—sales of 1,768 bales at 20[illegible] cents to 21 cents. Flour inactive and unchanged. [illegible] Wheat heavy and 3 to 4 cents lower; holders [illegible] the decline [illegible] future [illegible] $1 70 to $1 75. Corn 1 to 2 cents lower; [illegible] yellow Western 66 to 67 [illegible] Pork quiet and [illegible] to 8 cents [illegible] Turpentine steady. Rosin [illegible] more active. Freights [illegible].

Cotton net receipts to-day 1[illegible] bales; gross [illegible] closed firm [illegible] sales of 12,600 bales [illegible] 18 cents; October [illegible] cents; November, 17 27-32 to 17[illegible] cents; December, [illegible] cents.

A[illegible] Cotton quiet and steady; middling 18[illegible] to 18 [illegible] receipts [illegible] bales; sales to-day [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10—[illegible] P. M.—Cotton quiet and [illegible] net receipts [illegible] coastwise [illegible] on hand 2,00[illegible] bales.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10—[illegible] P. M.—Flour quiet at $7 to $7 25. Corn steady at 52 to 53. [illegible] $16 to $16 [illegible]. Lard [illegible] 7 to 8 cents; [illegible] Bacon steady—shoulders 9[illegible] sides 10 to 10[illegible] to 10[illegible] cents. Whiskey [illegible] 92 cents.

CHARLESTON, September 10—[illegible] P. M.—Cotton firm [illegible] good demand; middling 18[illegible] to 18[illegible] cents; low middling 18 cents; strict good ordinary [illegible] cents; net receipts [illegible] bales; gross receipts 385 bales; exports coastwise 570 bales; sales [illegible] bales; stock on hand 3,857 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—Noon.—Cotton firm—Uplands [illegible] to 9d; Orleans 9[illegible]d to 9[illegible]d; sales of 15,000 bales; sales for speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 10—Evening.—Consols 92[illegible] to 92[illegible]. [illegible] and 61.

PARIS, Sept. 10—Evening.—Rentes 58f. and 2[illegible]c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10—Evening.—Bonds 79.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—Evening.—The [illegible] American [illegible] Lard 39s. and 6d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Bark Elizabeth [illegible], Carmichael, [illegible] J R Blossom & Evans.

[illegible]

Nor Barque Victor, [illegible] orders, DeRosset & Co.

EXPORT.

COASTWISE.

[illegible]

New York—Steamship [illegible] 2,816 bbls rosin, [illegible] turpentine, 100 [illegible]

[illegible]

Cork for orders—Norwegian Barque Victor—1,787 casks spirits turpentine, 111 do rosin.

[illegible]

DIED.

On the 5th of August [illegible] uncle, Dr. A. B. [illegible] LUCY A. LYON, aged three [illegible] months and nineteen days [illegible] daughter of [illegible] W. and Mrs. C. A. Lyon, of Bladen.

"Suffer little children to come unto me [illegible] forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Star will please copy.

In this city, on the [illegible] instant, Mrs. SUSAN J. WILLIAMS, relict of the late G. W. Williams, aged 42 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Near Gray's Creek, in Cumberland county, on the 2nd instant, JAMES MUNRO WILLIAMSON, aged about [illegible]

The New Elastic Truss. [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

[illegible]

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

[illegible]

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

WAGES

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

GRAND TOURNAMENT.

[illegible]

1,000 [illegible]

Hoop Iron, [illegible] and [illegible]

500 [illegible]

Spirit Casks, [illegible] Glue.

500 [illegible]

Hay—[illegible]

200 [illegible]

Bagging, Ties and Twine.

500 ROLLS Standard Bagging [illegible]

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

[illegible]

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

[illegible]

resentatives here had expressed perfect willingness and earnest desire on the part of their respective Companies to loan the money on the ample security offered. The time came but the money did not. Their promises made, like too many others, only to tickle the ear, and serve the end of the moment, were shamelessly repudiated. Relying upon these broken reeds, the Society had made no other arrangements and the time was short. A few days would decide the fate of the State Fair of North Carolina, not for one year, but probably for all the time. Just here it was that blood showed itself thicker than water, and the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company came forward to the relief of her sister corporation, and advanced the amount necessary to carry on to completion the plans of the Agricultural Society, thus firmly establishing the "State Fair," upon an enduring basis.

Honor to whom honor is due. The people of North Carolina will for the first time in their history be false to their record, if they do not prove themselves true to those who in the day of adversity were true to them. The North Carolina State Life Insurance Company is now in the first year of its existence, but it has already taken a stand which its officers, and the people of the State at large may be justly proud, and its judicious investment of every dollar of its funds in North Carolina, and among our own people has already been productive of incalculable good. The benefits resulting from the establishment of this Company and the Home insurance and investments which it offers and effects, are such that we are confident that the people of North Carolina will not be slow to appreciate and reward.

The following are the remarks which have produced quite a poetical ferment at the North:

"Mr. Davis said he deeply felt this kind welcome. He always felt at home in Virginia, and what Confederate did not? She gave her bosom to be racked by all the horrors of war, and freely shed her best and noblest blood. She was now lifting her head from its effects, and he was glad to see her green fields and pastures, her fertile valleys and picturesque mountains, which here, like no where else, were clothed from base to summit. All were beautiful; yet there was something above them all. Her men excelled her soil, and her noble women excelled even the men. Well did he remember when the tide of war swept away the men into the army and scattered the negroes, how when the barns and houses, mills and all save the fences which were only passed the destroying flame because they were of stone—how the women of the Shenandoah Valley, whose hands had never known an hour's toil in the field, had made crops, and whenever the Confederate army came along, had ready-made Confederate flags, and were always happy to aid the cause and feed the Confederate soldiers. Too long had we delayed the vindication of our cause. Many of the actors had been called home to their fathers; yet perhaps the delay had not been altogether unfortunate, for those who felt most deeply found it hard to uncover their whole heart. The prospects were brighter now, and 'truth crushed to earth would rise again.' We had been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the federal President, Congress and Generals. Would there have been a surrender if we had expected what has followed? We were told that the war was carried on to maintain the Union. Had we foreseen the result, we would to-day have been free. He referred to the objects of the Association, and said that there were now scattered scraps of history, that should be collected to perpetuate the deeds of our fallen soldiers and vindicate the action of our country; that great care should be taken with the collection of every scrap, as mankind was deeply interested in the constitutional causes which led to the war.

He referred to the commercial rights of the South and how they had suffered, and the decadence of commerce and liberty. In referring to the moral and religious causes, and the idea that because we did not succeed we were necessarily wrong, he said that in a course [illegible] the great Creator must have looked down with an approving smile; that we do not always see the workings [illegible] the way of the Great Father; that our chastisement might be designed to lead to the triumph of the principles for which we struggled. He had received a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, which said that mankind owed a debt of gratitude to the Southern people for the efforts in behalf of that constitutional liberty which men were so rapidly forgetting; that our story had only been half told. Would we then be condemned before the world? No, no! These facts must be gotten together. It was due to the unrecorded dead, who had fought for truth and died in a patriotic cause. While this organization cannot write the history of this war, yet it could collect the material from which future historians might obtain the facts.

Would not our enemies, or in the [illegible] of the day, our Northern brethren, wake up at least and take the [illegible] of oppression from off our Southern brothers, or are we in that decadence of all that is honored, to be brought to the condition of which the Irish poet sang:

> [illegible] thy sons, till they have learned to betray,
> [illegible] they live, if they shame not their sires,
> And the torch that will light them to dignity's way,
> Must be caught at the pile where their country expires.'

If thus we must seek the road to preferment, who would not live a life of obscurity in preference? He had a hope in the future founded on the fact that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman, and while the men of the present day might yield up the principles for which they struggled, yet he hoped that the 'children who succeeded them' would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them and redeem all that we have lost."

Another Cotton Mill heard from.

And now comes the report of the Tallahassee Manufacturing Company of Alabama. It tells the same story of great profits that attend every enterprise of the kind in the South. The net gains of this company for 1872 were $123,381, or something over nineteen and a half per cent. on the capital stock. The net profits of the mills for the last eighteen months were as follows:

Six months ending June 30, 1872	$55,87[illegible]
Six months ending December 31, 1872	66,51[illegible]
Six months ending June 30, 1873	81,8[illegible]

The President of this well managed company believes that the spinning business possesses advantages over the business of weaving into fabrics, because a change from one kind of goods to another, as the state of the cotton market requires, can be made with greater facility. The report of this company corroborates the experience of every other Southern cotton mill company. They are all coining money.—*News and Courier.*

The residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the Island of Elba, is announced for sale.

A barber at Lampasas, Texas thought it was queer he had never seen a white door knob in that place, and he put one on his front door. No sooner was the job finished than the citizens began to fire at the choice target, and the barber retired to the cellar until the knob was shot off. His door now opens with a string running through a bullet hole.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, in responding to a serenade at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, last week, took occasion to remark that he could look back upon his long career and see that he had never performed a public act for which he would be ashamed to stand and answer at the court of heaven.

TEXAS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

GOV. RICHARD COKE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS AMID THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM.

HON. R. B. HUBBARD NOMINATED FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR BY ACCLAMATION.

THE PLATFORM OF THE CONVENTION.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT GALVESTON AND SHREVEPORT.

AUSTIN, Sept. 6—Noon.—On the 1st ballot Gov. Richard Coke received 309 votes; Chas. Demonz, 143; John Ireland, 113; C. M. Winkler, 105; R. D. Walker, 76; scattering, 91; necessary to a choice, 474.

On the 5th ballot yesterday in the Democratic Convention, for candidates for Governor, Richard Coke, of Waco, received 659 votes more, than two-thirds of the entire vote, and was declared the nominee of the Convention. When the vote was announced Col. Hubbard, the opponent of Coke on the last ballot, moved that the nomination be declared unanimous; whereupon it passed unanimously amidst a throwing up of hats and the wildest excitement. Judge Coke was called to the stand and in a short speech thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Col. Charles Stewart, of Houston, moved that Hon. R. B. Hubbard be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Lieut. Governor.

Col. Jno. Henry Browning, in a short speech withdrew his name as a candidate and seconded the unanimous nomination of Hubbard. He was followed by other aspirants: Col. Finlay, W. A. King, and L. J. Gore.

Col. Hubbard was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Stephen H. Darden, of Lockford, was unanimously declared the choice of the Convention for Comptroller.

AUSTIN, Sept. 6—Night—The following are the leading points of the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention after the usual preliminaries: The Convention congratulates the people on the repeal of many odious and oppressive acts passed by the Republican Legislature. They proclaim that when the Democratic party comes into power they will administer the government in the interest and for the benefit of the whole people and not of party, and, however, as much as they have been provoked to hostile and retaliatory measures, by outrages committed on them by the Republican Legislature and State government, it will be a part of their great mission to rise superior in their just resentments and administer the government in such a manner that every citizen, of whatever politics, religion, nationality or color, shall feel that he is really protected in his life, liberty and property; that the Democratic party affirms the past opinions and policy it has ever pursued; that it is bound in duty to the State to maintain an efficient system of common schools and to insure means of securing common education to every child in the State, and that every adopted citizen may enter into a spirit of perfect freedom and action in matters of conscience; the Democracy of Texas declare it to be their firm conviction that legal interference with merely social habits of any class of citizens, of native or foreign birth, is contrary to sound policy, to genuine democracy and to the enlightened spirit of the age; they favor the calling of a Constitutional Convention by the Legislature. The Democracy of Texas adhere to their past policy of developing the material resources of the State and favoring the best interests of the people by encouraging the construction of railroads; that to this end and to encourage the investment of capital in such enterprises, they will favor the granting of liberal charters to companies able to build such railroads, and the donating to such companies of alternate sections of vacant lands under the proper restrictions and with such provisions of law as will protect the people against oppression and unreasonable action, until each section of the State has its equal proportion of roads.

They are opposed to the granting of money subsidies by the State to secure the building of railroads, as it is unequal in the distribution of the burdens and benefits, and unjust in principle.

This Convention denounces as false and slanderous the imputation sought to be attached to the State of Texas by her enemies, that she contemplates the repudiation of any of her just and legal liabilities; that the situation and sufferings of our frontiermen and their families are deplorable, and demand our sincere sympathy, and that the most earnest exertions of the Democratic party will be used to secure their speedy and adequate protection in the future, believing this to be paramount to all other duties.

The report of the committee is signed by John H. Leagan, Chairman, and other members.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of the Democratic members of Congress who co-operated with the Republican majority and President Grant, in the passage of the back salary bill.

The resolutions passed by the Ohio Democratic Convention, denouncing Grant's policy in regard to Louisiana, was concurred in, and the report of the Committee on Platform was unanimously adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 6—Night.—The Austin Convention remained in session until 2 o'clock this morning, when it adjourned *sine die*.

Great anxiety is felt regarding the yellow fever at Galveston and Shreveport. Private telegrams state that boats from Galveston are quarantined at Houston, thereby stopping all through travel.

An outbreak is threatened over the contest of the Governorship of Nuevo Leon. No candidate having a majority the result will remain with the Legislature.

Death of a Barbaric Diplomatist.

Yakoob Beg, whom a morning paper, with a penetration quite intuitional, terms a "famous diplomatist," and who represented Attalik Ghazee at the Court of Alexander, died yesterday at St. Petersburg, having but recently arrived at the Russian capital. He was not commissioned to establish a permanent embassy there, but merely to convey to the Russian emperor the friendly consideration of his master, and request that the relations of peace and amity which have hitherto prevaled between Russia and Attalik Ghazee may remain undisturbed.

It is an error to suppose—as some of our contemporaries have done—that this mission was undertaken in consequence of the Russian successes in Khiva, as Yakoob Beg has been eight months on his way to St. Petersburg, having set out last December, when the Khivan question was, as yet, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand.—His embassy consisted of sixteen persons besides himself, but fourteen of them remained behind in Western Siberia. They have, says a correspondent, the appearance of Khivans rather than of Tartars, with small eyes, broad faces and shaven heads.—*New York Evening Post.*

Wrinkles are Unavoidable,

but the teeth may be rendered time-proof, if brushed daily with SOZODONT, a preparation as healthful as the dew; they will never decay or become discolored or infested with tartar.

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for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

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is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

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Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

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removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

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a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

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as article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

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costs 10 to 15 cts per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
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July 6 160-

REASONS WHY THE
PAIN - KILLER
MANF'D BY
PERRY DAVIS & SON
IS THE
Best Family Medicine of the Age!
And why it should be kept always near at hand.

1st. Pain-Killer is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
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10th. Pain-Killer cures Headache, and Toothache.
11th. Pain-Killer will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.
12th. Pain-Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The Pain-Killer is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keeps it for sale.
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OF THE
PETERSBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will be held at their grounds, near Petersburg, Va., on the
21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of October,
just one week before the State Fair.

Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and provision of stock; for the favorable exhibition of animals and articles; and for the entertainment of visitors.

The list of premiums is full and liberal, and PREMIUMS WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID.

No effort will be spared to render the occasion attractive and profitable.

For particulars, address Corresponding Secretaries of Petersburg Agricultural Society, Petersburg, Va.
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STATE FAIR
1873.
THIRTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
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Ten Thousand Dollars in Premiums.
New and attractive Grounds.
Magnificent Buildings.
Accommodation for seating 8,000 people.
Railroad arrangements the most liberal ever made with any Agricultural or Mechanical Society in the State.
Articles for Exhibition transported FREE, and delivered from the cars within the Grounds.
Fare for passengers on Railroads in North Carolina 1½ cent per mile. Excursion trains from every direction daily. Special trains for passengers will run to the Grounds from the city every fifteen minutes. Fare only TEN CENTS.
Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.
Essay on the Cultivation of Cotton by DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Georgia.
Grand Prize Distribution of BLOODED STOCK.
WESTON, the Great Pedestrian, in his Wonderful Feats of Endurance.
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.
Single admission to the Grounds........50 cts.
Single admission for children under 12 years of age..........25 cts.
Send for Premium List.
T. M. HOLT, President.
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Spirit Bbls., Hoop Iron and Glue.

500 SECOND Hand Spirit Barrels;
500 New York " "
75 Bbls. Distiller's Glue;
20 Tons Hoop Iron—all sizes.
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Cuba Molasses, Syrup, Nails, &c.

50 HHDS. Syrup and Molasses;
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It is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and remover of Glandular Obstructions known to *Materia Medica*.

It is specially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretive organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pastules, Scrofula, &c., &c.

When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take the place of energy and vigor, the system needs a *Tonic* to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.

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Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produce no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation, they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival.

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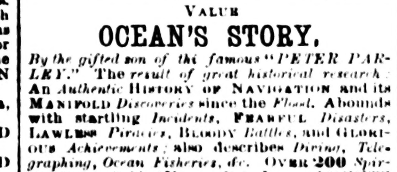

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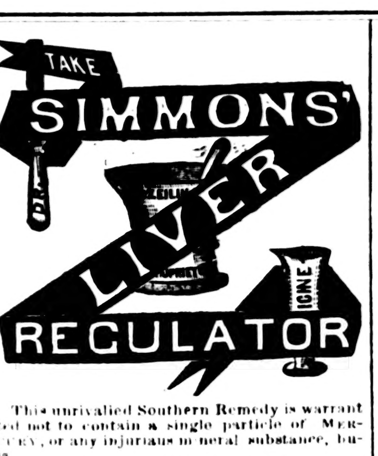

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THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and Death will ensue.

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aug 21

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4 prizes of....	5,000	9 prizes of....	250
4 prizes of....	2,500	36 prizes of....	200
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20 prizes of....	500	180 prizes of....	100
40 prizes of....	250	5,000 prizes of....	1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

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Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.
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aug 28 305-1td-w4t

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june 3 132-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Superior Court—Spring Term, 1873.

Halsted Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill, deceased.
Against
Charles E Rhodes, of the State of Alabama.
Ann Smith, " " "
John Smith, " " "
Edward Smith, " " "
James Rhodes, " " "
—— Lewis and wife, " " "
Kate Lewis, " " "
Dr Jos Bourden and wife, Bettie Bourden, } " " "
A J Weyms & wife, " " "
Fanny Weyms, " " "
F F Witherspoon & wife " " "
Catharine Witherspoon " " "
Jas H Houston & wife " " "
Amanda Houston of the State of Louisiana.
Hillard J Gordon of the State of Mississippi.
Thomas H Wright & wife, " "
Priscilla Wright, " "
Bucknel L H Wright, " "
Joseph R Hatch, of the State North Carolina
David Everitt, " "
D E Smith and wife } " "
Louisa Smith }
Benj Griswood & wife } " "
Ann Griswold }
Richard Hatch & wife } " "
Julia Hatch }
David Wright, Ext'r } " "
of Isa Wright }
T B Hill " "
Buckner Pearce " "
Dr E W Ward " "
Justice or Stephens and wife Jakey Justice or Stephens } " "
Eli W Hall and wife " "
Margaret Hall " "
Buckner Smith " "
Speight Hill, Executor of Thomas Hill, deceased, } " Missouri.
Buckner L Hill by his Guardian Speight Hill } " "
Charles F Deems " New York.
Martha E. Shine " Florida

This cause is referred to J. D. Southerland, Clerk of this Court, to state the account of Halstead Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill deceased, and to ascertain the shares of the respective legatees. It is further ordered, that the Clerk of this County make publication in the Weekly "Wilmington Journal" as to all the non-resident legatees of the time and place of taking said account, notifying all the parties in interest to come forward and take notice of this proceeding, and that he report to the next term of this Court.

Pursuant to the above order, I hereby give notice to all the legatees and parties in interest in the estate of said Buckner L. Hill, deceased, that I shall proceed to take said account at my office in Kenansville, the 25th day of September, 1873.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Superior Court Clerk & Commissioner.
aug 8 30-4t

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References: B. G. Worth, Esq., Wilmington; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro'; Drs. Miller and Kirby, Goldsboro'.
July 6 160-d2w&w6w

A CARD.

IN SOME of the election returns my name has been published as a Republican. While I have disapproved of some things in my own party, and approved of others in the opposite party, I do not consider that I have "turned Radical." I have simply been elected on a citizen's ticket, in Lincoln township, which has a Republican majority. "Only this and nothing more."

A. J. McINTIRE,
Brush Hill, N. C.
aug 15 194-1td&w